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వ తి ది న ము | వ క టిం వ (బ డు ను

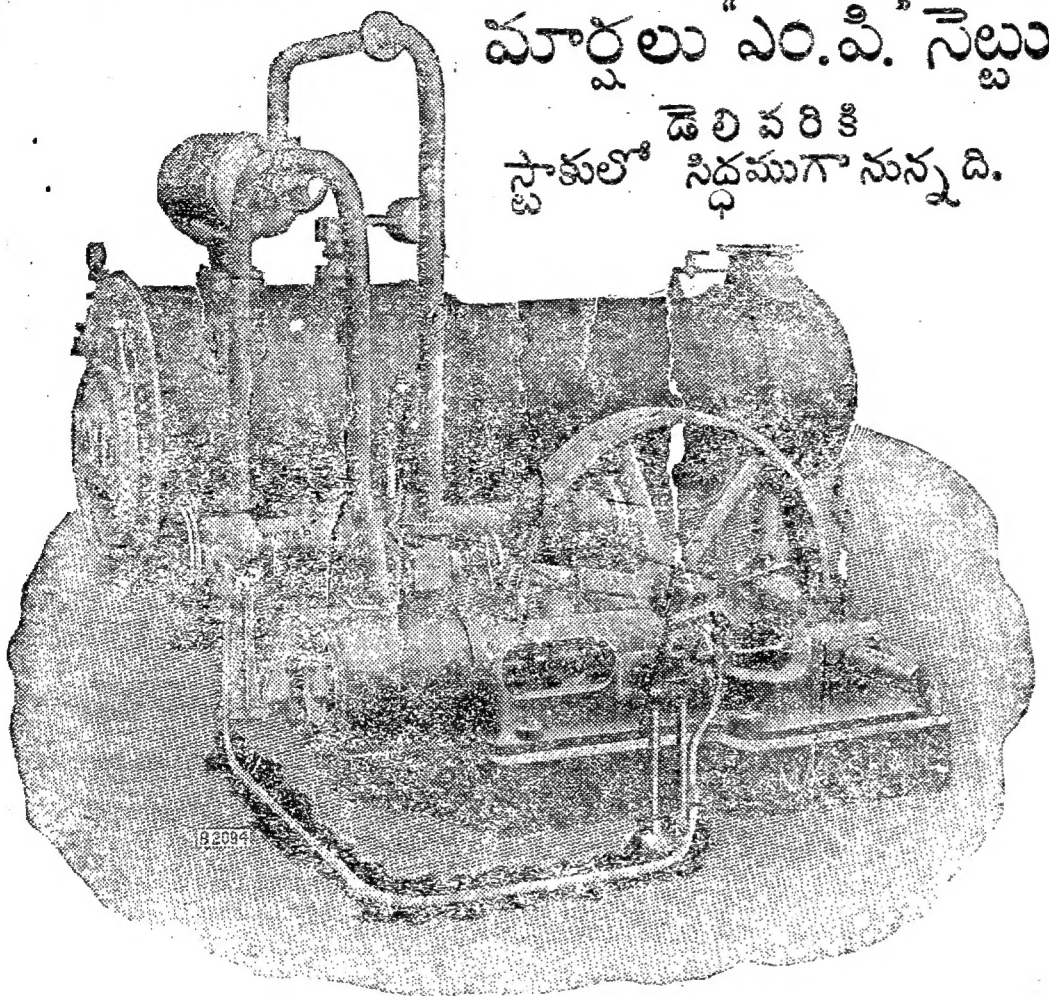
Vol. 7.

సంపుటము. 3

{ డెన్న పట్టణము 1921 వ సం॥రం మార్చి నెల 8 తేది మంగళవారము
కా (ది వా మి రం వ త్స ర మా ఖ మా న బ ము శ అమావాస్య 30.

No. 279

{ నంచిక ౨౭౯



మార్వలు "ఎం.పి." నెట్టు
డెలివరికి
స్టాకులో సిద్ధముగా నున్నది.

అమృతాంజనము

తం నొప్పులకు ప్రసిద్ధి కెక్కినది
ఇతర నీచిద్రుల నొప్పులను కూడ
మా అమృతాంజనమును బాడి
నంత మాత్రమున కయిదుగును
మరిగి పొ 0-10-0 అగును.



మోహినితైలము

సీసా 1-3 0-12-0.

తామరతైలము

డబ్బి 1-3 0-8-0

వండ్ల పొడి

డబ్బి 1-3 0-2-0

అమృతాంజనం డిపో,

బాంబాయి మదరాసు.

వాయిలర్లు, ఎంజిను, సూపర్ హీటరు, స్టీం, వాటర్ వై పింగు
మొదలగువాటితో పయిన ఉండునది మార్వలు "ఎం. పి." మార్తి నెట్టు
యొక్క వివరణము ధరలకు ఇతర వివరములకు ఈ దిగువ చిరునా
మాకు దరఖాస్తు లంపుకొనవలెను. 1808

మార్వలు సన్ను & కో (ఇండియా) లిమిటెడ్

బాన్ డస్: బెజవాడా, రంజాపూరు.

నెం. 9, సెకండు లైను బీచ్, మదరాసు.

(2129)

మణిఆయిల్

అయిల్ గ్యాల్వనిటీ లైటరు (వైజిమాత్రం ఉత్తయోగము)

జేహమునకు ఇరువదివేలముల ఫుట్టింగు బులీనమైన
కొంగములకు ఇరువదివేలముల. జేహము, రేయి, కాలు, కండ్లు,
నీటికి గుండు నుండుల కొంగములతో జేహమును చల్ల చేయును.
జూలకరీరములతో నిర్మాణమును కొవ్వయిదు మాత్రము రుద్దు
కునే లెరుగును. ఇట్టికి చరుముకునే మృద్రులకు రావలయుం
కుటయు కాక మృద్రులకు నిచ్చి, వస్త్ర కలిపించును.

వైజ్యకాశ్రి ముచేశంకర్ గోవిందచే,

అలంకరించినా కోవ. ఫాలం, 287, బ్రాహ్మణ, మదరాసు.

టోకుగా తీయనట్టి వర్తకులకు, దుకాణదారులకు ఇది మంచిసమయము!

జున్ను!

జున్ను!!

జున్ను!!!

ఇప్పుడే వచ్చినది.

మేలైన రకము పాను ఒకటికి రూ 110. చిల్లరగా తీసిన తులము ఒకటికి రూ 3.

ప్యాకింగు, పోస్టభిర్యులు ప్రత్యేకము.

తక్షణమే దరఖాస్తులకు ఈ క్రింది చిరునామాకు సంప్రదించు.

Manager, William & Co., 109 Frere Road, BOMBAY.

అమృతాంజనం డిపోవారి ఔషధాలయమునందు అమృతాంజనం తామరతయిలం మోహినితయిలం
దంతచూర్ణము మొదలగు ముఖ్యోషధములే గాక ఇతరము లగు మందులు కూడ అనేకము లున్నవి.
కావలసినవారు కేటలాగును తెప్పించి చూడవచ్చును. కేటలాగును కోరినచో తక్షణం పంపెదము.

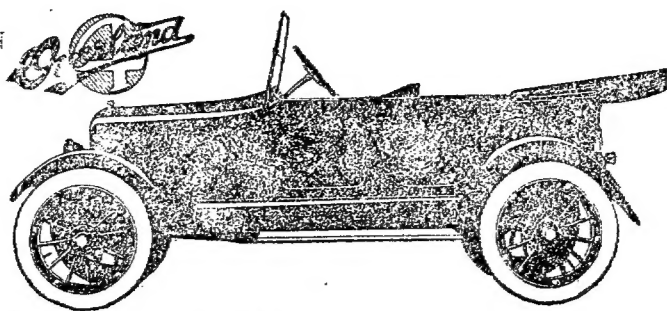
రైతుల రాజకీయ విశేషము విధూనించు వార్తా క్రితముంచి తెల్పుచు ఫిబ్రవరి 4 క తేదీన 14 చేతుంది కాల్కికుల యొక్కర చీకతుల కొర శిష్యుల ట్టిరనియూ, నరీధ భావనతో నుండినయూ, అంక ఫిబ్రవరి 23 క తేదీన నమ్మ కట్టినవారు, కాల్కికులను రియోజిక్కురవ్వను ఆరుభ కాంతులను, రెండున్నేననున్న మట్టడించి రుద్రావూ చున్నాడు.

హిందూ దేశమునకు నిదర్శనము

ప్రస్తుతము ధర లాభకరముగా ఉండుటవలన ఇప్పుడే మీరు ఓవర్ లాండు కాబడు కొనుడు.

ధర 1-కి రూ 4,750 లు

మాత్రమే.



మీ వద్ద ప్రాజులో నుండు ఓవర్లాండు మీదికిగానే యుండు కట్టి రకముల కారులను గుఱించియే ఈ క్రింద తెలుపబడి యున్నవి.

ధర 1-కి రూ 4,750 లు

మాత్రమే.

ఇప్పుడే తంతి వచ్చెను.

అడిస్ కో., నుద్రాను.

ఓవర్లాండు 4 కారులు కలకత్తానుండి థిల్లీకి 40 గంటలు కాలములో నిలువక పూర్తిగా బాటమీద ప్రయాణ చేసినవి. అభిషేకులుగా ఇవి పరిశీలించబడినవి. ఎ జాతు ఒక గంటకు 47½ మైళ్లు చొప్పున ప్రయాణము చేసినది. రెండు కారులు పోటీకి జరిపబడినవి. రెండును పరాసరి నూటికి నూరు చొప్పున చక్కగా పందెమును జయించినవి. మెకానికల్ టెస్టునకు గాను మధ్యన ఆగలేదు. చక్రములమీందు రంధ్రములు పడలేదు. అత్యద్భుతమైన జయము. హిందూ దేశమునకు ఇది నిదర్శనము.

అనేకమైన అంశములు.

కొంతకాలమునకు మునుపే ఆస్ట్రేలియాలో కలిగిన పెట్రోలు కలెక్షనలన మూడు ఓవర్లాండుకారులు ఆగిపోయినందుకు నిదర్శనములు గలవు. ఒక కారు ఒక గాలను పెట్రోలుకు 42½ మైళ్లు చొప్పున ప్రయాణ మొనర్చినది. ఇంగ్లండులో కొంతకాలమునకు మునుపే ఒక ఓవర్లాండు 4-వ కారు ఆటుదినములలో 1262.48 మైళ్ల దూరము ప్రయాణము చేసినది, 33.47 మైళ్లకు ఒక గాలను పెట్రోలు చొప్పున వ్యయమైనది.

మెకానికల్ టెస్టు నిమిత్తమై మధ్య ఆగలేదు. పరాసరి ఒక గంటకు 30 మైళ్లు వంతున ప్రయాణ మొనర్చినది !

ఓవర్లాండు నిదర్శనములను గుఱించి లెక్కలేనివి మేము మీకు తెలుపగలము. మీరు మీ ఓవర్లాండు కారును కొంటారా ?

అడిస్ కో., లిమిటెడ్,

(2659)

ఓవర్లాండ్ డిస్ట్రిబ్యూటరులు, మాంటురోడ్డు, నుద్రాను.

ది కంప్లెక్స్ సిమెంటు కంపెనీ, (లిమిటెడ్) (2627)

(1913-వ సంవత్సరము ఇండియన్ కంపెనీ ఆక్టు ననుసరించి ఇంకార్పొరేటు చేయబడినది.)

మూలధనము : : : రూ 25,00,000

వాటా ఒకటింటికి రూ 10 లు వంతున 2,50,000 వాటాలుగా విభక్తమై యున్నవి.

ఈ క్రింద తెలుపబడిన ప్రకారము చెల్లించవలయును :—

రూ 2 లు దరఖాస్తుతోను, రూ 2 లు మంజూరై నప్పుడును, తక్కినది కోరినప్పుడు దఫాతు రూ 2 లు వంతున ఇవ్వబడును. ప్రతి రెండు దఫాకు మధ్య 3 నెలలకంటె తక్కువకాని వ్యవధియందును.

చైరమన్లు

- (1) దివాన్ బహదూర్ గోవిందాను చతుర్వర్ణదాసు, వర్తమా, బ్యాంకరు, మదరాసు, శ్రీకృష్ణ.
- (2) ఎస్. శ్రీనివాస అయ్యంగారు బి. ఏ., బి. ఎల్., సి. ఐ. ఇ. హైకోర్టు జడ్జి, మదరాసు.
- (3) ఏ. నాదమూరి శెట్టిగారు, వర్తమా, మదరాసు.
- (4) భాస్కరదూర్ ఎం. ఏ. క్లెర్క్ (బ్రాడ్వా సాపాత్ బహదూర్ గారు, వర్తమా, మదరాసు.
- (5) కోటా లక్ష్మయ్య నాయుడుగారు, వర్తమా, గుంటూరు.
- (6) బి. రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు, వర్తమా, మదరాసు.

బ్యాంకర్లు

ఇంటియల్ బ్యాంకు, మదరాసు, బ్రాంచీలు.
ది తాతా ఇండస్ట్రీయల్ బ్యాంకు (లిమిటెడ్) మదరాసు, బొంబాయి.

ఆడిటర్లు

మెసర్స్ ఫ్రేజర్ అండ్ రాస్,
చార్టర్డ్ అకౌంటెంట్లు, అర్జిలియన్ బిల్డింగ్, మదరాసు.

మానేజింగు ఏజెంట్లు

మెసర్స్ రాజగోపాల్ అండ్ కో,
నెం. 16, కారల్ మార్కెటుబిల్డింగ్, మదరాసు.

ప్రాసెక్యూటరు

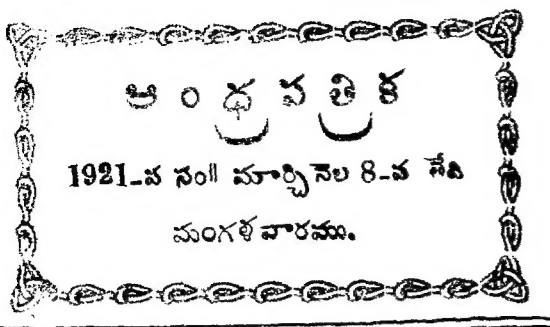
ఈ కంపెనీకాదు బెజవాడలో ఒక సిమెంటు ఫ్యాక్టరీని నిర్మించుటకు నిశ్చయించియున్నది. దీనికి తగిన ఖరీదయిన అన్నియు ఇక్కడ దొరకుటచే పెద్ద సిమెంటుమీద నిర్మించుటతో ఎక్కువ సిమెంటు ఇక్కడ దొరకగలదు. గతరూ మెంటుకాటి కావలసినది సిమెంటు ఇప్పుడు చేయుటచే ఈ స్థలమునందు తగు ఏర్పాటు త్వరలో చేయబడును. బెజవాడ చుట్టుప్రక్కల నున్న రాయి నిపుణులకు రసాయనశాస్త్రజ్ఞులచే పరిశోధించబడి నిశ్చయించబడినది. విశవ గలిగిన సిమెంటు రయితచేయుటకు ఈ రాయి సరికొరచియున్నది అనేకులు నుచు నిర్మయియున్నారు. ఇంగ్లీషువారు రయితచేయు దానికంటె ఇదిబాగుగా నుండునని నిశ్చయించబడినది.

కృష్ణానదిలో అనేక కావులలో రాయి దొరకినది కృష్ణానదికి కావుల బెజవాడలో 52 మైళ్లదూరములో నున్న నుత్తూరు వద్దగ్రామములలో దొరక రాళ్లు చాల మేలైనవి. కావలసిన ఒడంబడిక నిశ్చయమైనది.

సంవత్సరమునకు 40,000 టన్నుల సిమెంటు రయితచేయుకట్టి ఫ్యాక్టరీ కట్టుటకు రూ 20,00,000 లు కావలెను. ఒకటన్న (6 పీచాలు) సిమెంటు రయిత చేయుట రూ 25 లు అగుచున్నది. ఒకటన్న సిమెంటు రూ 100 లకు అప్పు బడుచున్నది. గనుక కంపెనీలను చాల లాభము పొందవచ్చును. ఈ కంపెనీ డైరెక్టరులు 1920 వ సంవత్సరము డిసెంబరు 30-వ తేదీన సమావేశమై భాగముల పేర్కొనిరి. రెండవసారి సమావేశమై మరికొన్ని భాగముల పేర్కొంటు చేసినారు. గతము మూలధనము వత్తులైనదే రాబోవు కాలమునందును క్యాపిటలమును ప్రారంభించెదరు. చందా బాధలుగా చేర గోరుకారు మద్రాసు, పొంగల బిల్డింగ్, 16 వ నెంబరు ధనమునందును, మానేజింగు ఏజెంట్లకు త్వరలో దరఖాస్తు అంతుకొన వలెను.

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నూతనపదజాలము

రాజకీయ పరిభాషయందు నూతనపదజాలము, చేరుచున్నది. యుద్ధసమయమున, నూతన దృక్పథము ననుసరించి రాజకీయ సమస్యలను వీక్షించెదమని, బ్రిటీషు ప్రముఖులు నుడువుచుండిరి. నూతన దృక్పథము కొరకంత వెదకినను, కానరాదయ్యెను. సంది నియమములలోగాని, నానారాష్ట్ర సంఘ నిర్మాణమునందుగాని, నూతన దృక్పథము గనుపించదు. నామమాత్రముగ సంస్కరణములను ప్రసాదించుటయు, గంభీరముగ ప్రకటనల గావించుటయు దప్ప, హిందూదేశము విషయమై బ్రిటీషుదేశ మవలంబించిన నూతన దృక్పథ మెక్కడను గనుపించుట లేదు. పూర్వ పద్ధతులే తిరిగి యనుసరింపబడుచున్నవి మిత వాదులను చేరదీయుటయు, జాతీయవాదులను దండించుటయు, వెనుకటివలె నిష్పాదును కొన సాగుచున్నవి. జన్మ స్వాతంత్ర్యముల నిరోధము పూర్వముకన్న నెక్కుడు తీవ్రగతి గాంచుచున్నది. స్వాతంత్ర్యేచ్ఛను వరింపుటము గాకుండ ఆటంక పరుచుటకు, దేశమందంతటను ప్రయత్నములు జరుగుచున్నవి. అంతియగాని, ప్రజల కష్టనిష్ఠారము లను తొలగించి వారి జీవితాశయములను సఫల పరుచుటకు, ప్రయత్నము జరుగుట లేదు. రాజ ప్రతినిధిగా రిటీవల కలకత్తాలో నుపన్యసించుచు, ప్రజలకు గల యిబ్బందులు సహాయ నిరాకర ణోద్యమమునకు చేయూత నొసగుచున్నవనియు, వానిని తొలగించుటచే ఉద్యమమునకు బలము తగ్గిపోవుననియు, చెప్పియుండిరి. ఈ మాత్రము నయినను సిద్ధాంతమునం దంగీకరింపక తప్ప దయ్యెను. ఇండియాప్రభుత్వమువారు దీనిని కార్యా చరణములోని కేటలు చెప్పుచున్నారు? డిల్లీ శాసనసభలో, సహాయ నిరాకరణోద్యమమునకు నిజకారణము లెవ్వయో కనుగొనుట కొక విచారణ సంఘము నేర్పరచి, వానిని దొలగింపవలయు నని, మహమ్మదు యూనిస్ గా రొక తీర్మానము నుపసాదించిరి. రాజ ప్రతినిధిగారి వాక్యములను విశ్వసించినయడల, ఇండియా ప్రభుత్వమువారి తీర్మానము నంగీకరించియుండవలసినది. ప్రజల మనోభావములను కనుగొనుటకు వారికి మంచి యవకాశము లభించెడిది.

కాని, వారికి ప్రజల యిబ్బందులెవ్వయో తెలియవా? ప్రజల దృఢాశయము లెవ్వయో తెలియవా? ప్రజలబిందుగూర్చి దాపరికముగావింప లేదు. తమ మనోభావములను తేటతెల్లముగ ప్రపంచమునకంతకును ఇదివరకే వెల్లడిజేసిరి. సో విలియం విక్ టెంటుగారి తీర్మానమునకు ప్రతి కూలముగ మాటలాడుచు, కిలాసాత్ సమస్య విషయమై ఇండియా ప్రభుత్వమువారు జేయగల పని సంతను నివారకే జరిపియుండిరనియు, పంజా బుసమస్య గూర్చి హంటరుసంఘమువారును కాంగ్రెసుసంఘమువారును ఇదివరకే విచారించి చే, మరియొక కమిటీవారు విచారించు లేదనియు, ఇక స్వరాజ్యసమస్య విష

యమై హిందూదేశమున కధినివేశ స్వపరిపాల నము నిష్పాదించుట అసంభవమనియు, హిందూ దేశ మందుకు సంసిద్ధముగాలేదనియు, దేశమున పరిణామము నవలంబింపవలయును గాని విప్లవమును తెచ్చిపెట్టగూడదనియు, హెచ్చరించిరి. ఇందును బట్టి తేలికదేమి? ప్రజల యిబ్బందులను నివారించి, ప్రజాశయములను సఫలపరుచుటకు, ప్రభుత్వము వారు దుద్యక్తులుగాలేదని, గ్రహింపవచ్చును. డాక్టరు సప్రూగారు, కార్యనిర్వాహకసభలో జేరినపిమ్మట, వెనుకటి సంగతులను మరచిపోయిరి. ప్రభుత్వమువారు దీర్ఘదగిన యిబ్బందు లెవ్వయో కాన్పించుటయేలేదని, డాక్టరు సప్రూగారు చెలి పిరి. అటులగుచో ప్రస్తుతాందోళనమునకు కారణ మేమి? ప్రజలందరును ఉన్నత్యులై యుండవలెను. లేక గాంధీ మొదలగు నాయకులు స్వప్రయోజనము కొరకు దేశమున లేనిపోని గండ్రగోళమును తెచ్చిపెట్టియుండవలెను. ప్రజాందోళనమున కాధారము లేనియెడల, నది ఎందుకు పెరిగిపోవలయును? డాక్టరు సప్రూగారి సమాధానమును ఇతర మితవాదు లిక నవలంబించెదరేమో తెలియదు. ఇంతవరకును వద్దతుల విషయమై మిత వాదులకును జాతీయవాదులకును భేదమున్నను, అశాంతి కారణములగూర్చి భేదము లేకుండెను. ఇకముందు ఆ విషయమై గూడ భేదభావము కలుగునేమో తెలియదు.

శాసనసభ దేశమునకు ప్రాతినిధ్యము వహించుట లేదని జాతీయవాదులు బలుకుచుండ ఆసభ వారేర్పరిచెడి సంఘమున కెట్టి విలువ యుండు ననియు, శాసనసభను గౌరవించెడి మితవాదులకీ సంఘమువారు బోధింప నవసరము లేదనియు, సహాయనిరాకరణావలంబుల సంఘము నేర్పరచుటకే మాత్రము వీలులేదనియు, ఇట్టి పిచ్చిపోకడలకు బోక, దేశముతన స్వపరిపాలనా సామర్థ్యము జూపి పాలకుల సందియమును తాపుటకు ప్రయత్నింపవలయుననియు, డాక్టరు సప్రూగారు హెచ్చరించిరి. ఈ తీర్మాన మోడిపోయెనని వేరుగ జెప్ప నక్కరలేదు. తీర్మాన మోడిపోయినను గెలిచినను, వర్తమాన మొక్కటిగ నుండుననుట తథ్యమేయైనను, డాక్టరు సప్రూ, సో విలియం విక్ టెంటుగారి ప్రసంగముల బట్టి ఒక సత్యము తేట పడుచున్నది. నూతనపదజాలమువృద్ధియగుచున్నది. నూతన సిద్ధాంతములు ప్రకటితమగుచున్నవి. కాని పాలకుల హృదయమునం దింకను మార్పులుగ లేదు. కార్యాచరణముపట్ల నూతన దృక్పథ చిహ్నములు గనుపించుట లేదు. నూతన రాజ ప్రతినిధియగు రిడింగు ప్రభువు ఆంగ్ల దేశమునండి క్రొత్త సందేశమును పంపుచున్నాడు. న్యాయ నిర్వహణమే తమ ప్రధానాశయమనియు, స్వాతంత్ర్యము సయితము రెండవస్థాన మాక్రమించుననియు, రిడింగు ప్రభువు చెలిపెను. న్యాయనిర్వహణము “లా” “ఆర్డరు”ను సంతరించుట యను మాటలకు పర్యాయ పదమయిన యడల, హిందూ దేశమునం దది యిదివరకే ఘనీభవించియున్నది. రిడింగు ప్రభువుగారు క్రొత్తగ తెచ్చిపెట్ట నక్కరలేదు. అటులగాక, న్యాయనిర్వహణమనిన, భారతీయులు యూరపీయుల మధ్య పక్షపాతబుద్ధిని వదలి నిష్కర్షగ న్యాయమును జరుపుట యను సర్థ మగుచో, రిడింగు ప్రభువు ముందుగ పంజాబు విషయమై న్యాయము సలుపవలయును. వారందుకు బూనుకొందురా? లేక సిద్ధాంత ప్రతిపాదనముతో సంతృప్తిజెందెదరా?

రిడింగు ప్రభువుగారు మరియొక క్రొత్తపదమును వాడియుండిరి. నేషనల్ ఇండియన్

సంఘమువారిచ్చిన విందుసందర్భమున ముచ్చటించుచు, భారతీయుల మనోభావములను గ్రహింపకుండుటచే ప్రస్తుత కష్టములు సంభవించెననియు, తాము హిందూదేశ సమస్యలను “భారతీయ దృక్పథముతో” వీక్షించుటకు ప్రయత్నించి, సర్వమానవసానుభూతితో నీ పని నిర్వహించెదమనియు, రిడింగు ప్రభువుగారు చెలిపిరి. రిడింగు ప్రభువు “భారతీయ దృక్పథ”మను నూతనపదము నుపయోగించిరి. డాక్టరు సప్రూగారివలె తీర్పదగిన ఇబ్బందులు ప్రజలకు లేవనిగాని, సో విలియం విక్ టెంటుగారివలె ప్రభుత్వమువారు చేయదగిన కార్యము నివారకే జేసిరినిగాని, రిడింగు ప్రభువు జెప్పలేదు. భారతీయుల మనోభావములను పాలకులు తిన్నగ గ్రహింపలేదని, ఆతడంగీకరించెను ప్రజల మనోభావములను వారి దృష్టితో తిలకించిన గాని బోధపడవని, వారు గ్రహించిరి. ఇది సంతృప్తికరమేయైనను, ఆచరణభాగ ఘోషింప నుండును? ప్రజల యున్నతాశయమును గ్రహింపజాలక అధికారులు వారిని నిర్బంధముల పాల్గొల్పుచున్నారు. యాకుబుహుస్సేను ప్రభుత్వ నింకను విడిపింపలేదు. సి. ఆర్. దాసుగారి పై జారీజేయబడిన ఉత్తరువు రద్దుజేయబడినను, క్రొత్త నిర్బంధవార్త లరుదెంచుచున్నవి. రిడింగు ప్రభువు పరిపాలనాభారమును వహించునప్పటికి, పరిస్థితు లింకను విషమముగావచ్చును. అప్పుడు ప్రజల దృక్పథము ననుసరించి, రిడింగు ప్రభువు వారి మనోభావములను గ్రహింప బూనునా? పూనినను, తన సంకల్పమును ఆచరణలోనికి దేగల్లునా? అధికార వర్గయంత్రమునకు రిడింగు ప్రభువు సయితము, దాసుకు గాకుండ దప్పించు కొనగలుగునా? ఇట్టి సందియము లనేకములు ప్రబలక మానవు. సింహాప్రభువు, భారతీయుడయ్యి, దేశీయ మహాజనసభ కధ్యక్షులవహించిన వాడయ్యి, తుదకు పరిస్థితులకు లొంగిపోయి దండన విధానమునకు దోసిలోగ్గవలసినవచ్చెను.

యంగుఇండియా పత్రికలో సింహాప్రభువు స్థితిని గాంధీ ఇటుల వర్ణించెను.

“సింహాప్రభువు రాజీనామా నిచ్చుట దప్ప వేరేమి చేయగలడు? మేజిస్ట్రేట్లు ఉత్తరువుల నయినను ఆతను సరిచూడజాలడు. సరిచూచినచో, మేజిస్ట్రేట్లు సమ్మెకట్టి ప్రభుత్వమును కొనసాగనియరు. అందుచే తాను గవర్నరు పదవిని వహించి దేశ సేవజేయుటకు, ఏదియో నొకతీరున కాలము గడుపుటమంచిదిగాని, ఇంగ్లీషు గవర్నరుకు చోటిచ్చుట మంచిదిగాదని, సింహాప్రభువు తలచుట సహజము. ఆరంభమునందే ఇటులనున్నది. ఇంగ్లీషు గవర్నరుపరిపాలనమునకన్న, సింహాప్రభువు పరిపాలనములో సివిలు సర్వీసువారు తమ యధికారము నెక్కుడు బలపరుచుకొనుట తలపించును. ఏలనన, ఏమాత్రము ఒత్తిడి పెట్టిననా వారు గోరంతలు కొండంతలు జేయుదురు. ప్రజలు తమకు గలిగిన కష్టములను భరించుట కిష్టపడుదురు. ఏలనన దేశీయుని పరిపాలనమును జయప్రదముగ గావించుటకు, వారికిని నిష్టమేగద. ఈవిధమున, గవర్నరు పదవికి నియమింపబడిన ఉత్కృష్ట భారత ప్రముఖుడు ప్రయత్న లోపమువలన గాని, సామర్థ్యలోపము మూలమునగాని, అపజయము గాంచడు. ఆతను నిర్వహింపవలసిన పరిపాలనా యంత్రపు ప్రధాన లోపమువలననే, ఆతను అపజయము గాంచును. నాకు సింహాప్రభువు ఎడ విశేషగౌరవము గలదు. అట్టివారి పరిపాలనమును విమర్శించుట నాకే మాత్రము సంభోషముగలిగింపదు. కాని, ప్రస్తుత పరిపాలనా విధానమును కొనసాగించుటకు గోళ్లే

● 中国 美国 俄罗斯

మార్చి ౧, శనివారము

శ్రీమంత్ యన్. శ్రీనివాస్ అయ్యంగారు. సి. ఐ. ఐ.
7. శ్రీ మాతవనంశ్రుతిరామలింగారావు గారు. సి. ఐ. ఐ.
8. శ్రీ మంత్ యన్. శ్రీనివాస్ అయ్యంగారు. సి. ఐ. ఐ.

(1) గా. శర్ జయ్యేతర దేవిదత్తగారు (2) గా. సి. బ్రహ్మంబికగారు. (3) గా. భాగవతమూర్తి వావిలూరి సా. పా. బి. బి. ము. దూ. ర. గారు, (4) గా. ఎ. శు. బి. పు. రా. య. ల. రె. ద్ది. గారు, (5) గా. పాశుకంటి రామారావుగారు. (6) పి. కె. జి. శ్యాంతులైలుగారు (7) ఎఫ్. జి. రిచ్చర్డ్సుగారు, (8) పి. రామస్వామి మొదలయ్యగారు (9) పి. కుబ్జురాంతుగారు, (10) వెంకటాచారిగారు (11) ఎల్లప్పుళ్ళేపిగారు (12) శర్ పిట్టి త్యాగరాజుళ్ళేపిగారు (13) ఎం. వారాహిని స్వామి రెడిగారు (14) దాక్షగారు సి. నరేంద్రం మొదలయ్యగారు

ఉదకమండలము మునిసిపాలిటీ అధ్యక్షుని నియమించు
అధికారమును క్రభర్త్యమహారాజు నదలి, మునిసిపల శంకుము
తారే తమ అధ్యక్షుని ఎచ్చు కొనుట కధికారము కలిగినవారందఱ

Trichur Disorders.

Are they due to Non-co-operation?

A Full Account.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCHIN, March 5.

The following version of the Trichur disorder is just received from a correspondent.

In sympathy with Calicut non-co-operators a meeting was held in the Luckunukau Maidan which was attended by the local Nairs, Brahmins and Mahomedans. Local Christians and Ezhavas wanted to hold a royal demonstration and a procession was organised on the 27th with knowledge and permission of the Government. The processionists it is reported were pelted with stones and a house belonging to a Christian was set fire to. The Police when attempting to put out the fire were prevented from doing so and fire spread and a few houses were burnt down. Procession continued peacefully with the help of the Police and ended in a public meeting, where resolutions of loyalty and co-operation were passed. Same night stray Christians were assaulted and Chief Inspector of Police, Mr. Rice was beaten while attempting to prevent breach of peace. Upon hearing this the Superintendent of Police and other officers proceeded with a few armed police men to the spot where they were pelted with stones, and had to charge to disperse the mob. Next morning Chief Engineer Mr. Brownings car was furiously pelted with stones. The same morning Dewan arriving from Ernakulam proceeded to meet the rioters who were heading mob and as he approached them the mob armed with clubs it is said threatened him. District Magistrate, Police Superintendent and other who were following the car ran to his rescue. In the melee that ensued around the Dewan and in the attempt that the Police made to detain the Dewan the District Magistrate, Police Superintendent were seriously hurt, and one Anthony received mortal injuries from which he died at 1 P.M. next day. The police discharged blank cartridges and the mob felt back. Dewan had a talk with Nair leaders who menaced him with threat that there would be no peace unless Christian officers were dismissed. A truce was arranged by the Dewan Christian shops in Hindu quarters had already been looted. The news of Anthony's death in the hospital gave rise to the rumour that District Magistrate Anthony had died and the neighbouring population of Christians and non-caste Hindu excited over this began pouring into the town when stones were pelt at them and serious disturbance between loyal Christians and non-caste Hindu on one side and caste Hindus on the other took place and some damage was caused to Hindu houses. Mahatma Caste Hindu were reinforced by Mahomedans by Wednesday 600 Mahomedans were collected and now there was panic and a situation of greatest anxiety and alarm continued up to 6 P.M. on Thursday by which time the British Resident had arrived and succeeded in sending away the Mahomedan mob with the help of the reserve police which had been wired to and got down by the Dewan from Coimbatore. Dispersal of the mob averted a most serious situation and the prompt action of resident is gratefully acknowledged by the local people. The continued presence of the Resident is reassuring the public that no further disturbance will be caused.

A. P. I. Correspondent.

TRICHUR, March 6.

I was able to ascertain the following facts after interviewing several gentlemen of the locality. Under the auspices of the local Congress sub-committee Mr. C. Rajagopalachari delivered a public lecture on the Congress propaganda work in the Kunkad Maidan on the 24th February last. About 600 persons were present and Mr. Rajagopalachari pointed out that there was no necessity for non-co-operation in a native state like Cochin and that under no circumstances should they offer non-co-operation. In the midst of the lecture stones were thrown it is stated by certain Christians. On the 27th Sunday Christian and Ezhava processions were arranged and Ezhava procession passed a Mosque near the British Post Office and joined the Christian procession coming from the opposite direction. The combined procession it would appear attempted to pass the Mosque with tom-tom and music, but the Mahomedans objected to it but processionists persisted. This resulted in a quarrel in which stones were pelted. Six thatched houses belonging to Mahomedans were set on fire after which the procession resumed its progress and passed through the Hindu quarters and bazaars in Adakkavu where some shops belonging to Mahomedans are reported to have been looted. These incidents created considerable unrest in Trichur and two rival factions were formed Hindus and Mahomedans on one side and the Christians and Ezhavas on the other. Dewan Vijayaragavachariar who was away at Ernakulam arrived here next morning. Immediately after his arrival the Dewan visited the previous days scenes in Mahomedan quarters, and went to the Christian quarters with a view to ascertain the causes of discontent and then proceeded to the Hindu crowd to meet the leaders. The Hindu crowds seemed to have moved towards the Dewan on which the Christian crowd also is said to have advanced resulting in a mob in Dewan being caught between two mobs. The Police charged both crowds driving them back. One Christian rioter sustained injuries and he died next day. It may be added as a result of these incident all public offices institutions and private places of business were closed. There was panic everywhere. This state of chaos and turmoil lasted until Friday last. Now coming back to Monday I am told that it was practically assured as result of conferences that there would be no further disturbance. The mobs dispersed owing to Dewan's personal intervention with leaders. Tuesday dawned and by this time under orders of the Dewan the Nair Brigade had arrived as also the Police from all parts of the State. Dewan also appointed Mr. V. Vaidyanatha Iyer and Mr. Govindan Nair as additional District and Second Class Magistrate respectively. Again a fresh mob collected and tension was strong on Tuesday. As a result of Dewan's intervention mobs had dispersed by 2 o'clock. Unfortunately at about 3 o'clock the Christian mob reinforced by Christians from villages and Ezhavas and Pujayas attacked Hindu quarters. One batch of rioters are alleged to have attacked Vadakkunnathan Temple but were dispersed by the Nair Brigade. None entered the temple. The account given by one who has had occasion to visit the scene shows that glass panes of windows and doors of several buildings have been shattered to pieces. Wooden bars of buildings were bent and broken while several shops and houses were mobbed. Tiles of several buildings and been damaged. The whole

scene presents even now a very doleful spectacle. Inmates of houses and shops preferred to shut themselves in. The Nair Brigade and local Police arrived on the scene as also Dewan. The Brigade opened fire and the mob dispersed within about half an hour. I was able to ascertain that only eight Christians were wounded and that they are now in the hospital. Mr. Marayil Krishna Menon a leading Vakil of Ernakulam was severely hit by stones by the assailants and was profusely bleeding. Dewan risked his life, penetrated into the mob and tried to ease the situation. Stones were flying around him. On Wednesday 68 Christians were arrested and at the request of Durbar a contingent of about 60 Reserve Police men in charge of Mr. Sayers D. S. P. Coimbatore, arrived here and are still stationed here. A large number of Hindu and Mahomedan women and children appear to have left the town for Ernakulam, and other places. Large bodies of Moplahs from various places arrived here on the same day to support the Hindus and the local Mahomedans.

Mr. Burkill, British Resident arrived here on Thursday and is expected to stay till Tuesday next. It seems the Resident and the Dewan assured safety and public peace and the Mahomedans who arrived on previous day went back on Thursday evening peacefully. Normal conditions have now been restored, although there seems to be some discontent prevailing still. I understand that Mr. T. V. Kasturiranga Iyengar, Dewan Feishkar has been deputed to assess the damages and report thereon.

Caste Trouble.

This morning the Dewan was kind enough to grant me an interview at the residency in reply to my question as to whether all this trouble had anything to do with non-co-operation he told me that it there was anything it was very superficial or in other words a pretence. He further told me that the personal question of caste in Malabar was at the bottom of the whole trouble. He repudiated the charge of attempt on the part of Ezhavas and Christians to enter this Vadakkunnath temple but they seem to have been under the impression that a large number of Nairs had taken shelter in the temple.

The Dewan also admitted that there was distrust of officials on both sides.

Official Version.

Normal Conditions Restored.

The following is an official version of the occurrences:— The trouble started on Sunday afternoon 27th February. When a Christian procession started as counter demonstration to non-co-operation was pelted with stones near the Mahomedan quarters. Christians returned stoning and six Mahomedan thatched houses were set on fire. Origin of fire is ascribed variously to Christians and Mahomedans. The town thereupon divided itself into two factions; Hindus and Mahomedans on the one side and Christians on the other. Both factions formed into organized bands. On Monday morning 28th February the two bands came into collision on Trichur Maidan. The police charged and the crowd dispersed. One Christian rioter who was injured died the following day. On Monday afternoon both hands dispersed peacefully on Dewan's personal intervention. Tuesday first March opened peacefully, bazaars and schools resuming work. In the same afternoon Christians excited by the death of the Christian rioter of the previous day largely reinforced by Christians from the villages broke the cordon and mobbed Hindu police houses and business places. The inmates shut themselves in the rioters smashing glass windows etc. The Police and Magistrate pursued and opened fire injuring eight Christians and the whole rioting was at an end in about half an hour. The town is peaceful since strong reinforcements of police and Nair Brigade arriving at Trichur on Tuesday. On Wednesday morning sixty eight persons were arrested for participation in Tuesday's riot. Armed British Police from Coimbatore under the charge Mr. Sayers, D. S. P., arrived in the same afternoon at Darbars request to the Madras Government. Large bodies of Moplahs from British Malabar arrived on the same day to support the Hindus and went back peacefully on Thursday evening. Normal conditions are now restored.

LABOUR UNREST.

Calcutta Tramways.

Terms of the Company.

CALCUTTA, March 5.

Yesterday the Calcutta Tramway Company sent a letter to the President, Tramways workmen's Union which says:— The Company cannot guarantee the limit to working hours, but overtime will be given for excess over an average of nine hours. The company cannot grant any increase of pay. The Company cannot take men on monthly pay. Leave will be granted without pay. The rules of forfeiture will not be changed. The men will hold a meeting to consider the terms.

Burma Railway Strike.

RANGOON, March 5.

The Burma railway strike ended. The men returned to work. The booking of goods and live stock was resumed yesterday and all local service restored to normal condition. Some Mandalay men after returning struck again demanding double pay.

Strike in Simplex Mills.

BOMBAY, March 5.

Two thousand men of the Simplex Mills have gone on strike demanding reinstatement of a dismissed jobber. The strike of oil installation workers still continues.

Fire in a Jute Mill.

CALCUTTA, March 5.

Extensive fire has occurred at the Dalhousie Jute Mill at Champdeny near Serampore. It originated in the jute stack in the mill compound containing several thousands of bales and despite the efforts of the mills staff and others flames fanned by fresh breeze destroyed the stack and spread to stack in Northbrook Jute Mill where much damage also was done. The fire is believed to have been caused by a spark from the chimney of the mill. Damage is reported to be about eight lakhs.

Sir Valentine Chiral left the Government House on Thursday for Bombay.

Sir Valentine Chirol has arrived at the Government House Bombay.

Non-Co-operation.

Orders Against Mr. C. R. Das.

Hartal in Mymensingh.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYMENSINGH, March 4.

The orders served on Mr. C. R. Das not been rescinded. hartal in the town has been continuing for three days.

News has been received that some pleaders and muktears have decided to suspend practice for seven days at Neurokona, Iswarganj Jamalpur and Tangail.

Further Repressive Orders.

Orders under Section 107 of Messrs Monomohan Neogi and Tajbuddin have been cancelled but both have been ordered under Section 144 C. P. C. not to make any speech or hold any meeting in the town.

Others Cancelled.

MYMENSINGH, March 5.

Orders under section 144 upon Messrs C. R. Das Monomohan Neogi and Tajbuddin Ahmed were cancelled this evening by the District Magistrate. After three days hartal stops and bazars reopened.

Repression in Bengal.

Protest at Calcutta

CALCUTTA, March 4.

At a public meeting held to-day to condemn the measures adopted at Mymensingh against Mr. C. R. Das a resolution was adopted expressing firm resolve to carry out the full programme of non-co-operation as the only means of combating the highhanded methods of the bureaucracy and for the attainment of Swaraj. At that meeting the Secretary, National Education, announced that fifty percent of the matriculation candidates had abstained from sitting for the examination.

Gagged.

ALLAHABAD, March 5.

The District Magistrate of Sitapur, U. P. has served a notice under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code on Babu Muralidhar Varma prohibiting him from making any speech or holding any meeting in the District.

Mahatma's Tour.

LAHORE, March 4.

Mr. Gandhi and Maulana Shaukat Ali accompanied by Lala Duni Chand and Dr. Kittulaw, paid a visit to Nankana Sahib yesterday where they addressed a large gathering, and after visiting the shrine returned to Lahore the same evening. Maulana Shaukat Ali has left for Lyallpur to attend the Khilafat Conference there and Mr. Gandhi is leaving for Multan.

Spread of the Movement.

KATNI, March 4.

A national school has been opened here and arbitration court instituted with an original and appellate side. There was also recently a big demonstration attended by the closing of shops against the killing of ownerless dogs by the Municipality the President having to rescind the order for the sake of public tranquility which was threatened.

Donations from S. Africa.

BOMBAY, March 5.

The Central Khilafat Committee announces that they have been receiving handsome donations from the Mahomedan residents of South Africa.

The Press Act.

Protest From Bombay.

BOMBAY, March 6.

At a public meeting held last evening at the Excelsior Theatre with Mr. Jinnah in the Chair resolutions were passed condemning Press Act, recording appreciation of Mr. Horniman and deploring his deportation. Among those who addressed the meeting were Messrs Jayaker, Patel, Nathrajan and Pickthall and messages of sympathy were received from Messrs Kargardas, Kalinath Roy, Lalpat Rai, and Ramnanda Chatterjee.

At the annual general meeting of the Rangoon branch of the European Association Mr. Haslam, M. P., said that Mr. Gandhi's propaganda was worked by stimulating race hatred the results of which would be most dangerous and wicked. He hoped that Mr. Gandhi would see to the immense injury he would do to the country.

A Scene in the Court.

BOMBAY, March 5.

The Pathan fanatic who a few days ago, stabbed six men with a clasp knife near the Crawford market resulting in the death of all the victims including a police constable, was put up for trial before the Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday. When witnesses for the prosecution were being examined the accused frequently interrupted the proceedings saying that God had given him orders to kill Kaffirs and asked for the knife to be given back to him so that he could finish everybody in the court.

Ruler of Jammu and Kashmir.

JAMMU, March 5.

The Viceroy has invested full powers appertaining to the ruler of the State of Jammu and Kashmir to Lieutenant General His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh G.C.S.I. G.C.I.E., B.E., at Durbar at Jammu on March 5th.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd received Her Highness the Maharani of Mysore at the Government House on Saturday.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught sent a donation of rupees eightythree being his winnings at Bombay races on Saturday 26th February to the Seva Sadan, Poona.

The Pioneer understands that Mr. C. A. Bell is expected to return to India from Tibet next month. Mr. Bell's reception at Ihasa was most cordial. Soon after his arrival there he paid calls on Dalai Lama and the Prime Minister there, handed over a complimentary letter from the Viceroy acknowledgment was duly received and Mr. Bell would have started on return journey some time ago but for climatic conditions which is absolutely winter.

London Conference.

Unsatisfactory German Counter-Proposals.

Allies Determined to Enforce Penalties

(Reuter's)

The Ultimatum.

London, March 7.—6 P. M. Lloyd George has informed the Germans that penalties will be enforced immediately.

General Details

LONDON, March 3. Recognising the gravity of to-day's Conference, an unusual crowd witnessed the arrival of the delegates, including the Germans, at St. James's Palace this morning. The Conference lasted two hours, and it is understood that the Germans have been summoned to appear at the Conference at noon on Monday to give a definite reply to the Allies' terms.

Mr. Lloyd George to-day delivered an important speech on behalf of the Allies on the subject of German reparations. The Conference was exclusively occupied with the speech by Mr. Lloyd George. He declared that the German offer was a mockery, and emphasised that the Allied measures did not aim at the annihilation of Germany.

Herr von Simons replied that he would submit the German reply on Monday. He affirmed that Germany's sentiments were misunderstood, and said that in the opinion of the German Government there would be no occasion for coercive measures as they would be unnecessary.

The German delegates appeared to be most perturbed as Mr. Lloyd George's speech proceeded, and at the close showed signs of deep emotion.

The Premier was unusually grave and preoccupied when he left the Palace.

The Premier was loudly cheered in the House of Commons when he announced the steps to be taken failing German acceptance, and described Herr von Simons' proposals as lamentably and absurdly short of Germany's capacity to pay.

The Premier's Speech.

Mr. Lloyd George commenced his important speech on the subject of German reparations to-day by saying that the Allied Governments considered Herr von Simons' statement as a definite challenge to the fundamental conditions of the Treaty of Versailles. The Paris proposals, following upon the line of the Boulogne and Brussels proposals, involved a substantial relaxation of the full demand of the Treaty in respect of disarmament and reparation. These proposals were made in a spirit of concession to induce an amicable settlement.

Mocking the Treaty.

The counter-proposals put forward by the Germans mocked the Treaty. The Allies had reached that conclusion, not merely by the character of the proposals, but by the speeches by Herr von Simons in Germany after the Paris proposals and the support accorded to him by the Germans press and the Reichstag.

Germany's Attitude.

Mr. Lloyd George specified Herr von Simons' speech at Stuttgart when the latter repudiated German responsibility for the war, which repudiation was acclaimed throughout Germany, and, therefore, could be taken to represent the real attitude of Germany towards the Peace Treaty.

Mr. Lloyd George emphasised that for the Allies German responsibility for the war was absolutely fundamental, and if that acknowledgment was repudiated or abandoned the Treaty would be destroyed. The Allies must, therefore, take into account the fact that the German Government, supported by public opinion, were challenging the foundation of the Treaty of Versailles, and proposals like those of Herr von Simons were simply a necessary corollary to this new attitude.

Until Germany—as she compelled France to do in 1871 accepted the world's verdict that she was in the wrong and consented to interpret her obligations accordingly these conferences would be futile.

Essential For Civilisation.

The German people were under the impression that the Allied demands were an intolerable oppression designed to destroy their great country and enslave a great people. On the contrary, the Allies regarded a free, contented and prosperous Germany as essential for civilisation. A discontented, enslaved Germany would be a menace and a burden to European civilisation. The Allies did not desire to oppress or impose bondage upon Germany. They simply asked her to discharge her obligations and repair the injuries of the war provoked by her Imperial Government.

Unlike the Treaty of Frankfurt, the Allies were not asking the costs of the war, realising the impossibility of a single country paying them.

It was important that the German public should thoroughly understand the character of the Allies' demands, because they certainly did not appreciate them. The Allies simply insisted upon Germany paying reparation in respect of material damage to property and injuries inflicted upon the lives and limbs of the inhabitants of their respective countries.

Not Imaginary Wrongs.

We ask no more said Mr. Lloyd George, and we can take no less. These are not imaginary wrongs, they are injuries, reparation of which imposes a crushing burden at this moment on the resources of the Allied countries.

Devastated Areas.

Mr. Lloyd George specified that France was at the present time under the necessity of allowing in her Budget 12,000 million francs to restore the devastated areas apart from the gigantic pensions for which provision must be made yearly for at least ten years. What charge could the German Budget show to be compared with that?

Mr. Lloyd George was convinced that the German people had no idea that the devastation wrought in the Allied countries was the result of the action of the Imperial Government in 1914. In view of the incalculable importance of a real understanding it was vital that the German public should be informed of the character and extent of the devastation. He believed that when they realised it their attitude would change.

Mr. Lloyd George proceeded to quote figures. He said that 21,000 factories had been destroyed in France. Mines in North France had been destroyed, 1,659 communes and townships had been wiped out, and 2,363 partly destroyed. Over eight thousand kilometres of railways, 52,000 kilometres of roads and 3700 hectares of soil must be restored. Coal production in France had been reduced by 50 per cent. An incredible amount of this damage had been done deliberately with a view to destroying the essential means of the production of both France and Belgium.

The Premier said that the French flax industry had been practically wiped out, so that Germany, which supplied France before the war to the extent of 8 per cent., was now supplying her with 50 per cent. of her flax products.

Victors Paying the Price of Defeat.

The Premier quoted the instances of blast furnaces and rolling mills in Belgium deliberately dynamited to prevent the Belgian industry competing with that of Germany after the war. On the contrary, houses in Germany, with but few exceptions in East Prussia, had not been damaged, and German factories were intact. Therefore, unless reparation was made by Germany, the victors would pay the price of defeat and the vanquished would reap the fruits of victory.

The destruction of Belgian factories was such that 150,000 Belgian workmen had been deported to Germany because they lacked employment.

These were merely samples of the destruction. He had not given figures for Italy and Great Britain but he mentioned that the latter had eight million tons of shipping destroyed.

Losses in Killed and Crippled.

Mr. Lloyd George proceeded to detail the losses of the Allies in killed and crippled, pointing out that France and Great Britain alone were each bearing an annual burden in respect of pensions equal to thrice the amount of the whole annual payment now offered by Germany as reparation for all damages. Germany was now offering not a fourth of the sum required to repair the damages, and that only on condition that those needing it would find it out of their own pockets first.

German Psychology.

"I cannot," said Mr. Lloyd George, "understand the psychology which permits representatives of a country whose Government has been responsible for the most devastating war in the world's history, to come solemnly with such terms to a Conference with the representatives of the countries which have suffered these losses and devastation. If the German Government had made a proposal indicating a sincere desire to discharge her obligations, it would have received the fairest and most patient consideration with a view to reaching reasonable accord. We were prepared to make all legitimate allowances for real difficulties under which the German and other peoples are labouring as a result of the war, but these proposals are frankly an offence and an exasperation, and as one anxious for the restoration of the real peace of Europe, I deeply deplore such proposals, for they indicate a desire not to perform, but to evade, the obligations which Germany has incurred."

German Taxation.

Mr. Lloyd George pointed out the lowness of German taxation compared with that of the Allies. He declared, that Germany's apparently gigantic debt had been reduced almost to equality with her pre-war liabilities by a process of depreciating currency. The Premier said that Germany's failure to bring taxation up to the level of the taxes of the Allies alone constituted an infringement of the Treaty of Versailles, and until she imposed at least equal taxation, she would not be able to plead inability to meet the Paris demands.

The Allies' Ultimatum.

The Premier concluded by saying that further reflection had confirmed the Allies in their first impression that the counterproposals were simply provocative, and that it was a sheer waste of time to devote sittings to their consideration. He was authorised to make the following declaration on behalf of the Allies:—

The German Government have already defaulted in respect of some of the most important provisions of the Treaty of Versailles, namely, the delivery of war criminals for war trial, disarmament and payment of twenty milliards of gold marks in cash or kind.

The Allies have not insisted upon a letter of bond, have extended the time and have even modified the character of the demands each time the German Government have failed in them.

Despite the Treaty and undertaking given at Spa criminals have not yet been tried, let alone punished, although evidence has been in the hands of the German Government for months.

Military organisations, open and clandestine, have been allowed to spring up all over the country, equipped with arms that should have been surrendered.

If the German Government sincerely desired to help the Allies to repair their losses, the Allies would still be ready to make allowances for the difficulties of Germany, but the counter proposals have convinced the Allies that the German Government do not intend to carry out the Treaty obligations or are not strong enough, in the face of selfish and short-sighted opposition, to insist upon the necessary sacrifices.

If this were due to the fact that German opinion did not permit it that made the situation serious, and leaders of opinion must realise that the Allies will not permit any further paltering with the Treaty. The Allies must act upon the assumption that the German Government are not merely in default, but are deliberately in default.

Fateful Monday.

Unless we hear by Monday that Germany is prepared to accept the Paris decisions or submit proposals which in other equally satisfactory ways will discharge the obligations of the Treaty of Versailles, subject to the concessions made in the Paris proposals, we shall from Monday take the following course under the Treaty of Versailles:—

What the Allies will do!

First, occupy the towns of Duisburg, Ruhrort and Düsseldorf on the right bank of the Rhine.

Secondly, the Allies will obtain powers from their respective Parliaments requiring their nationals to pay a certain proportion of all payments due to Germany on German goods to their several Governments, such proportion to be retained on account of reparations, that is, in respect of goods purchased in any Allied country from Germany.

Thirdly, the amount of duties collected by German customs houses on the external frontiers of occupied territories will be paid to the Reparations Commission, and these duties will continue to be levied in accordance with the German tariff.

A line of customs houses will be temporarily established on the Rhine and at the bridgeheads occupied by the Allied troops. The tariff to be levied on this line, both on the entry and exit of goods, will be determined by the Allied High Commissioner for the Rhine territory in conformity with the instructions of the Allied Governments.

Mr. Lloyd George explained that a second sanction meant the deduction of part of the purchase-value of any goods bought from Germany by Allied countries. A certain proportion would be paid into the Exchequer here and the rest will be forwarded to Germany with an Exchequer receipt for the amount which had been paid for.

Now or Later! Which?

Mr. Lloyd George asked whether Herr von Simons would answer now, or whether he preferred a meeting in the afternoon.

Herr Simons' Reply.

Herr von Simons replied that he would answer in a few words immediately. He said that the German delegation would examine the speech of Mr. Lloyd George and the documents with the care due to their importance. He undertook to reply before Monday but begged to state that Mr. Lloyd George seemed mistaken with regard to the intentions of the German Government, and, in their opinion, no occasion would arise for the sanctions stated by the Allies.

Opinion in London.

LATER.—It is universally agreed that yesterday's sitting of the Conference at St. James's Palace was of historic importance and vied with the solemnity of the first appearance of the German delegation at Versailles after the Armistice.

Premiers Brilliant Speech.

It is no exaggeration to say that the Prime Minister's brilliant speech has made an impression equally as deep as M. Clemenceau's on that occasion.

Allied statesmen in London, particularly French, are enthusiastic over the strength and political acumen exhibited in Mr. Lloyd George's address.

Papers of all shades of opinion describe his speech as inspired by the deep moral earnestness which marked his war eloquence at his best.

A Glimmer of Hope.

The situation is now one of great gravity, but it is confidently believed that the German Government are alive to the seriousness of the position, and will advance sensible proposals on Monday, which will afford a basis for discussion, and will avert putting into execution of the Allied threats.

Feeling in Berlin.

The feeling that a peaceful solution will be reached is reflected in the Bourse at Berlin, where even after Mr. Lloyd George's speech had been published, the market was firm and prices generally advanced, owing to the impression that the Allies did not intend abruptly to break off negotiations.

Meantime, the German Cabinet met to discuss the ultimatum.

French Press Eulogistic.

The French press is most eulogistic over Mr. Lloyd George's speech, which is pointed out as being most opportune on the eve of the inauguration of the new American President, as it makes clear that the Allies are united in imposing penalties on Germany.

Germans Perturbed.

There are signs that the Germans are most perturbed at the Allies' firmness. Some Berlin newspapers point out that the German counter-proposals were by no means an ultimatum, but merely a suggestion, though the *Berlin Tagblatt*, definitely declares that the Allies are impossible and will again be rejected.

The *Achtuhrabendblatt* suggests that a fresh proposal may be made and, perhaps, from a third side.

The German Cabinet discussed Mr. Lloyd George's speech till late last night, but apparently the only opinion expressed was regret at the penalties, which, it was declared, would find Germany defenceless and infringe the Treaty of Versailles.

BERLIN.—A feeling of pessimism tinged with defiance is prevalent in political circles. Despatches from London

The Army in India.

Proposed Reduction.

Importance of Cavalry.

(REUTER'S.)

LONDON, March 2.

In the House of Lords, Lord Sydenham drew attention to the proposed reduction of the Indian Army, and asked whether the late Commander-in-Chief had approved the reduction.

Lord Sydenham moved that, in view of the present situation in India, any reduction below the pre-war strength of the military forces was undesirable. He said that the reduction, if carried out, would be most disastrous, and feared that the conclusions might have been drawn from the war in France which could not possibly be applied to totally different conditions in India.

Lord Sydenham did not agree that aeroplanes and motors had rendered cavalry unnecessary. Cavalry, he said, would always remain a most important part of the Indian Army, of which it was the flower. He emphasised the importance of cavalry in restoring order, and declared that, in view of the unrest in India, the need of forces on the frontier and the dangers of Bolshevism, we could not take risks at the present time.

Lord Lytton's Reply.

Lord Lytton hoped that Lord Sydenham would not press the motion, as, in view of the statement which Mr. Montagu was making on the 9th instant, he could not at present give any information which would enable the House to come to a decision. Lord Sydenham's remarks were based on the assumption that a decision had been made.

Lord Lytton pointed out that certain reductions of the pre-war strength had already been decided upon, and had been recommended by the unanimous opinion of the Government of India. He thought that some of them had been suggested by the late Commander-in-Chief, and a further reduction had been recommended by the present Commander-in-Chief. In the amalgamation of regiments which were being selected for absorption into others due regard was being paid to their historical associations. The battle honours of both regiments would be borne by the one regiment.

The United States.

Army and Navy Bills.

LONDON, March 3.

WASHINGTON.—A Conference of the Senate and the House of Representatives agreed to the Army Appropriation Bill providing for 152,000 enlisted men during the next financial year. The agreement evidently ensures the passage of the Army Budget Estimates of 285 million dollars during the present session.

Obstructive tactics of the opposition in the Senate are endangering the passage of the Navy Bill.

A Washington message states that it will be impossible to pass the Naval Appropriations Bill in the present session. A new Bill has been drawn up for the special session which will probably be called for the 4th April.

The President.

LONDON, March 4.

Mr. Harding was to-day inaugurated in Washington as the twenty-ninth President of the United States.

Honouring the Dead.

LONDON, March 4.

WASHINGTON.—The House of Representatives has passed a resolution authorising the conferment of the Congressional Medal of Honour on unknown British and French warriors buried in Westminster Abbey and beneath the Arc-de-Triumph.

Two Appointments.

LONDON, March 3.

A Washington message states that Mr. James J. Dawes has been appointed Secretary of Labour and Mr. George B. Christian Secretary to the President.

and Paris talking of a menace of penal measures has elicited the comment that such would mean the tearing up of the Versailles Treaty.

The "Lokalanveiger" says that the occupation of more German territory would be to the advantage of the Empire, both tactically and politically, because the illegality of such action would free Germany from all obligations under the Treaty. All Control Commissions would have to leave Germany and all questions of peace would have to be settled anew.

The Pan-German "Deutscherzeitung" says:—"When the first French soldier marches to a town outside occupied territory the Treaty of Versailles will cease to exist, and we shall again be in a position of a state of war."

The Fateful Monday.

Final Proposals of Germany.

LONDON, March 2.

It is understood that new German proposals which were considered by Allies last night were drawn up by Finance Minister Schroeder. They mainly comprise acceptance of amount of payments for first five years laid down in Paris decisions subject to revision, thereafter increase of twelve per cent export tax to thirty issue of international loan of eight milliard gold marks and conclusion of commercial treaties virtually providing for abolition of inequality clauses. All foregoing to be conditional upon Germany retaining upper Silesia. Allies recognised that offer was quite unacceptable but on Lloyd George's initiative agreed upon the project to include payment of fixed annual sums of three milliards of gold marks for thirty instead of forty-two years and levying of three per cent tax on German exports with fixed guaranteed minimum estimated to produce between six and eight milliards after five years. Reparations Commission would be empowered to determine amount to bring total of new profit to Paris total namely 26 milliards. German delegation have up to present not signified their views on this project.

The New Viceroy.

Another Speech.

Need for Sympathy.

(REUTER'S.)

LONDON, March 2.

In a speech marked with caution Lord Reading to-day at the National Indian Association reception managed to suggest that he fully realises he was going out to deal with a difficult situation but the difficulty appealed to him and made him eager to accept the appointment. The present difficulties are largely caused by lack of understanding the Indian point of view and he intended to try to view Indian problems from the Indian angle of vision. He meant to bring human sympathy to bear upon the task and strive the utmost to advance India on the broad path of constitutionalism towards a fuller realisation of her aspirations. He begged Indians not to judge him hastily but give him an opportunity to serve India.

The emphasis to-day laid by Lord Reading on looking at Indian problems from the Indian point of view so soon after a similar declaration on Sunday at the Indian Students Union Hostel showed the direction, his mind is running and produced an exceedingly happy impression on the Indians present.—Hindu.

League of Nations.

Swiss Incident Closed.

LONDON, March 4.

PARIS.—Before the termination of the session of the Council of the League of Nations, the Swiss incident of the 26th February was closed by the Swiss delegate, on behalf of his Government, acknowledging the moral duty of the members of the League to support the Council's recommendations. M. Dacosta, President of the Council, in his closing speech, dwelt on the authority and prestige, which had convinced the incredulous and endorsed Mr. Lloyd George's opinion that the existence of the League in 1914 would have made war impossible.

The Irish Situation.

Curfew in Dublin.

LONDON, March 4.

In consequence of continued disturbances the curfew in Dublin will henceforth be rung at 9 o'clock, instead of 10. This will probably necessitate the majority of places of amusement closing down.

Sinn Fein Activity.

The Irish Republican army is ceaselessly active in the rural districts of Ireland. Large bodies of armed men, while avoiding a conflict with the forces of the Crown are constantly preparing ambushes, destroying bridges, and roads, tearing up railways and cutting the telegraph wires.

Rebel Captured.

James McKenon, the notorious rebel leader, who has been on the run for some months and is stated to be wanted in connection with several murders, has been captured in a train which was searched by the military at Mullingar station. Although handcuffed after his arrest, he made a dash for liberty. He was pursued and shot in three places, and now lies in a hospital in a precarious condition.

Cold-Blooded Murders.

The official weekly review of the conditions in Ireland states that there were 32 casualties to the Crown forces during the week ending the 28th February, compared with 11 during the previous week. A sinister feature is the cold-blooded assassinations of individuals. Five police and five soldiers were murdered during the week ending the 26th February in addition to five soldiers murdered in Cork on the 28th February. With the exception of two police, all the murder men were unarmed, and five soldiers were murdered after they had been taken prisoners, two civilians were also assassinated on the ground that they were alleged to have communicated with the police or military. One hundred and thirty-six internment orders were made, and the number now interned is over 2,000.

Risings in Russia.

Naval Mutiny.

LONDON, March 4.

Anti-Bolshevik risings in Russia are now admitted by the Moscow wireless, which says:—"There is no doubt that the mutiny of General Kozlovski and on the ship Petropavloski was prepared by Entente spies as were the former White Guard mutinies. It is clear that the Kronstadt revolt was directed from Paris, but it will be rapidly liquidated. The Entente has undoubtedly spread a net not over Kronstadt alone, and it is the task of the Red Guards to destroy these nets."

Britain and Egypt.

Lord Milner's Report.

LONDON, March 3.

In the House of Commons, at question time, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth declared that although the Government had not reached final decisions with regard to Lord Milner's recommendations, they had invited the Sultan to nominate a delegation to confer with great Britain with a view to substituting for the protectorate relationship which will secure British interests and meet the legitimate aspirations of Egypt.

Mr. Churchill's Tour.

Mr. Lloyd George, replying to Mr. Alfred Davies, stated that Mr. Winston Churchill did not expect to meet any Arab leaders and hoped to remain only for ten days in Egypt and for a few days in Palestine. He would then return to submit proposals to the Cabinet. The Government's policy would be declared in the House of Commons after Easter.

M. Krassin has arrived in London.

LONDON, March 4.

Indian Ministers.

Interference of the House.

Lord Amthill's Questions.

(REUTER'S.)

LONDON, March 2.

The Speaker's ruling restricting the power of members of Parliament to put questions about Indian affairs has led to Lord Amthill giving notice of the following questions, in the House of Lords.

(1) If the House is justified in assuming that the act of any official which affects the 'welfare' (as mentioned in the preamble of the Montford Act) of any section of the people in India must be a legitimate subject for enquiry in Parliament.

(2) Whether in view of the fact that almost every British official in India will now be controlled with regard to his actions by an Indian Minister who is appointed and can be dismissed by the Governor who is appointed by the Crown, the case of any official feeling himself aggrieved by the action of a Minister can be brought to Parliamentary notice. Hindu.

Imperial Customs.

Conference in London.

LONDON, March 4.

The Imperial Customs Conference is proceeding most satisfactorily, and has reached a virtual agreement in the main objects of drawing up a single form of declaration of values for duty purposes and the form of certificates which, at the present time, are required by the different Customs authorities.

LONDON, March 4.

WASHINGTON.—Colonel George Harvey, proprietor and editor of the *North American Review*, who is to be the new Ambassador to England, has always been friendly towards England.

(Associated Press.)

Fire in Fergusson College.

POONA, March 6.

The real facts in connection with the small fire last night in one of the Fergusson College hostels are that some bamboo matting put up for covering the examination mandap there now under construction was discovered to have caught fire at about 7 in the evening. The room in question had to be broken open and the fire was extinguished mostly with the help of the students before either Municipal or police aid arrived at the scene. The fire is believed to be due to pure accident and had nothing to do with the non-cooperation movement. But special precaution for guarding the mandap will now be taken.

Secondary Teacher's Conference.

Mr. Natarajan's Proposals.

The first conference of secondary teachers in the Presidency began. The Conference will devote its attention to the problems of great educational value dealt with in the Sadler Report as also to the question of the revision of the pay of the secondary teachers. Mr. Natarajan disapproved of the scheme of intermediate colleges proposed by the Calcutta University Commission and thought it was based on a misreading of Indian conditions. He was pleased to see that the teaching profession not only in India but all the world over was coming into its own and mentioned in this connection the names of Dr. Wilson Gokhale, Paragjee and V. S. Sasiri, a good deal of the present discontent being in his opinion due to the neglect of the secondary teacher. Mr. Natarajan strongly recommended their demand for better prospects for the favourable consideration of the education Minister. The Conference was attended by delegates from all parts of the Presidency.

COMMERCIAL.

International Credits.

A Sub-Committee.

LONDON, March 3.

The Economic Commission of the Council of the League of Nations, has taken measures to carry out the international credits scheme, and has adopted a Geneva Sub-Committee consisting of M. Avenol (France) Mr. Strakosch (South Africa) and M. Termeulgn (Holland), which provisionally takes over the duties assigned to the International Commission recommended under the scheme.

LONDON, March 4.

Sir Drummond Fraser has been appointed organiser of the Termeruign credit scheme in aid of distressed European countries.

The Silver Market.

Montagu and Co.'s Report.

LONDON, March 3.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report states that the Colombian Government have authorised the coinage of three million dollars in silver and will require about 2 1/2 million fine ounces of silver if the variety and quality of coins are to be identical with those minted in 1918.

There has been a short lived rally in the price of silver owing to the activity of Indian bazaar. However, the heavy tone of the market reasserted itself, and the price again began to droop. There were some purchases for India. Bears continue to recover, and are now a much less important factor in the market.

Exchange.

BOMBAY, March 5.

After the publication of budget sterling exchange is going way, quotations again being near 15h. 3d. Export demand for gold by banks continues at higher prices. Supplies from up country is limited. Silver has declined 31d. in London. A fair enquiry from Indian bazaar continues. Government securities steady. The price of cotton has dropped further. Piece goods market remains stagnant without any wholesale demand.

తెనెనె, తనకేరలు నానమేరుడై గవ్వయిగారికి కిచ్చి చేయుచున్నాడు.

క్రిమీకా సి. సి. కెంకరమణ అయ్యంగారు తులీరూ నమన ఆ రూపిం కిరి. గొ. పాను గం టి రా మా రాంబిం గారు ఇట్లు చెప్పిరి: ఇప్పుడు మాతన చట్టము ప్రకారము అయిదులాకి రాగల నూతన ముగిసిపోలిట్ల నభివృద్ధి అభివృద్ధి కాకతెనెనె ఆ పేరించినయెడల, మేనా అపేక్షయందు పానుభూతి చూడెదను.

అంతట మున్నగుంకేర్పిగారు తమ తీర్మానమును ఉత్తరమునందుకునిరి. నభివృద్ధి నెను. తిరిగి మంగళవారము కి తేదీనాడు సమావేశమగును. మంగళవారము, బుధవారము, గురువారము ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ ప్రభుత్వమున పామాన్య చర్యలకు గును. శుక్రవారమునండి పదిహేను నభివృద్ధియందెను. తరువాత 21 వ తేదీనండి నెలమియందు ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ ప్రభుత్వము లోని గ్రాంటులకు నభివృద్ధి వోట్లను గైకొనెదను. ఇట్లు తరువచుచుండెడి ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ ప్రభుత్వము ఏదీని కి తేదీ సిద్ధము కాగలదు.

మంగళవారము మార్చి 8 వ తేదీ.

మార్చి కి:—నభివృద్ధి ఉదయము 11 గంటలకు సమావేశమయ్యెను. గొ. నర్. పి. రాజగోపాలాచార్యులు వారంగరాజాధికర్యము వహించిరి. నయ్యలు చాలమంది వచ్చి యుండిరి. మొదట ప్రశ్నితరములు జరిగెను. గవర్నరుగారు తమస్థానమున కొంతకాలము మాట్లాడిరి.

ఆదాయవ్యయము

ఆదాయ వ్యయము ప్రభుత్వము గుర్తించిన నిబంధనలను అభ్యుదయము చూచి, 8, 9, 10, తేదీలలో పామాన్యచర్య జరుగు ననినను, ఒక్కొక్కరు 20 నిమిషములు మాత్రమే మాట్లాడదలచు ననినను వారు తెలిసిరి. సి. బి. పుష్పక నాయకగారు: ఈ బడ్జెటు లో భిన్నత గ్రింథ బడ్జెటు నుండి, అన్ని కాఖలలో ప్రభుత్వము వారు కర్మించి రనియు, గొ. సి. జి. బుద్ధంబుగారు మనకు చెప్పియుండిరి. ఇందులకు మనము సంకేతములమును. ఇట్లు తగ్గించిన నాని ప్రభుత్వమునకు ముఖ్యము, పరిశ్రమలు, విద్య, మొదలగు వానికి ప్రభుత్వము వెచ్చించుటకు వీలందెను. మిగిలినవారు తేలికే మనకు ఉపయోగము గలవి. ల్యాండు వినియోగ మధ్యస్థము మొదల వచ్చు ఆదాయము వాస్తవిక కన్నట్టిది. విద్యకు వినియోగించబడినది. 127 లక్షలు మొత్తము ఇదిమొత్తమునచాలదు. దీనిని, ఉపయోగకరమగు మిగిలిన కాఖలకును ఇతరు కాఖలకు యిందును. మాధ్యమిక విద్యకు వినియోగించబడినది 27 లక్షలు మాత్రమే. ప్రాథమిక విద్య అవసరము. కాని మాధ్యమికవిద్యకు ప్రస్తుతము మిక్కిలి అవసరము. కాలేజీవిద్య కర్మించి, ప్రాథమిక, సాంకేతిక, ప్రాథమికవిద్యకాఖల విభిన్నత చేయవచ్చును. కావున ఈ 27 లక్షలకుండు వాస్తవిక వినియోగమును, వ్యవసాయము నకు 31 లక్షలు మాత్రము వినియోగించబడినది. ఇది జోత్తుక చాలనే చాలదు. వ్యవసాయ, ప్రాథమిక, కాఖల చాల కాఖలనుండి యెన్నునే నాని (ఇలలకు మాత్రము ఉపయోగము) మిక్కిలి కలగలేదు. ప్రాథమిక కాఖల 28 లక్షలు వినియోగించబడినది. దీనిలో ఉద్యోగములకితలే మొదట గుర్తు. ప్రస్తుతమును బడ్జెటు ప్రకారము చూసినను, ప్రైవేటువీధి కాఖలకు విద్యము మొదట వినియోగించుటకు మార్గములు గలవు. అధికారల బలముగల ఇచ్చును వినియోగించబడినంత ప్రభుత్వము మిక్కిలి అవసరము. తరువాత కొన్ని కాఖలలో అనాదురుగా పెద్ద పెద్దములమును వినియోగించబడినవి. వీని అవసరము తెలుపకుండ ఇంతంత మొత్తమును వినియోగించుట వీలకదా. మరెయి కలెక్టు, “ఇతర వసూలు” అనికొని కొన్ని లక్షలు ప్రత్యేకించబడినది. ఆ యితరము లేనియో తెలుపబడలేదు. ప్రభుత్వమునుగవలకు కావలసియంద, ఈవిధమున అనాదురుగల కలెక్టు ప్రత్యేకించుట అభ్యుదయము, వివరములను తెలుపకుండకొన్ని కొన్ని కాఖలలో, ఎన్నిమేలును తయారుచేయకనే మొత్తమును వినియోగించబడినది. ఎన్నిమేలును తేలికే రాజధానిలో కొన్ని కొన్నిచోటుల వసూలు ప్రారంభించబడినది. జిల్లాల అధికారలకును, గవర్నరు ఉద్యోగములకును భవనములను ఎక్కువగా ద్రవ్యమును వెచ్చించు ఆచారము ను నిలువకలేదు. తొలినాటికలెక్టు నివాసములకు ఎన్నిమేలు తయారుకాలెను కాని అట్లు ప్రత్యేకించబడినది. ఇట్టి తొన్నియో

గలవు. ప్రభుత్వము అవసరమున వెచ్చించుటకు మరియొక తీర్మానమును, అధికారలనుగవర్నరుగారు చేయవలసింది. వారికి జీతములు చేసకునేలాగకబడుచున్నది. కీర్తియుగ వారికి ప్రమాదములగునాడ మెనకబడుచున్నది. వసూలులేనను, అధికారము నిలిపివేయబడుచున్నాడు. విద్యకాఖలకు ఒక డైరెక్టరు ఉన్నాడు. వీరుగాక, నూతన డైరెక్టరులకు ప్రభుత్వము వారు ఇచ్చుమునములను నిలిపివేయబడుచున్నాడు. ఈనూతన డైరెక్టరుల యావర్యకత భోధకములెను. ఇట్టివే మరికొన్ని దుర్వ్యయములు ప్రస్తుతపు బడ్జెటులో గలవు.

సి. సి. ఎన్. వరసింహ రాజుగారు: బడ్జెటుమొదల వచ్చియుండు ప్రభుత్వము కొంతకాలము ఉండినది. ఈ సంవత్సరము ఆకాలము గూడ మాకు లేకపోయెను. బడ్జెటు ఉపయోగము మిచ్చుచు, గొ. బుద్ధంబుగారు అవసరమగునట్టియు, ఉపయోగములను, వివరములను తప్ప మిగిలినవానినిగూర్చి చాల కాలము కాలము వినియోగించిరి. పెద్దమును, కట్టెలు, లక్షల కొలది ప్రభుత్వము వినియోగమును.

వినియోగ ప్రభుత్వము మొదలు, ప్రభుత్వమునకు ఉపయోగమునకు ఉండునానై వెచ్చించుట భర్తము. ఆరోగ్యము, విద్యము, విద్య మొదల వసూలుచున్నది. విద్యవిద్యములకునకు (కళావ్యయము) ఈ సంవత్సరము 2 లక్షలకుపై కర్మించినాడు. ప్రాథమిక విద్యకుగూడ తగినంత ప్రభుత్వమునకు లేదు. నిమ్మకాయల నుద్దించుటకు బయలు ప్రభుత్వమునకు ఇదివరకే మొదలుపెట్టినను సుపాదించునానై ఇంకను ఉద్దించుచున్నాడు. ఇట్లుండుటే, నూతనరాజధానియందు మరింతలము కలుగుచున్నది. ప్రజల యోగకరమగు పనులకు ప్రభుత్వము వినియోగించు యెడల వోతునలలో యిచ్చి మిక్కిలి ప్రభుత్వము. అవసరకర్యమునకు కలయెగనాడనని వోతునల నభ్యుదయము ద్వారాను తిరిగి, మంగళవారమున ప్రభుత్వము ప్రభుత్వము యుండినను. కావున వారు ఉపయోగమును కార్యముల నేమియు చేయవలరు. ప్రాథమికవిద్యకు ప్రభుత్వము వారు ఇదివరకు వెచ్చించుచుండిన మొత్తమునాడ ఈ సంవత్సరపు బడ్జెటులో కన్నట్లు. వినియోగించబడినది వచ్చుచున్నదో వాస్తవికమునవియు వెచ్చించబడులేదు. ల్యాండు వినియోగించినను, మద్యముకొండకు వెచ్చించబడు ప్రభుత్వమునకు సంబంధము కనబడులేదు. కొన్ని కాఖలలో బండ్లముల కర్మించి ప్రభుత్వము మిగిలినవారు చేయదలచియును గొ. బుద్ధంబుగారు చెప్పిరి. ఈ బండ్లముల కర్మించిన మార్గమున, వ్యయము కర్మను. ఈబడ్జెటు అన్ని విధముల అత్యధికమున గుర్తునని నేను చెప్పవలసివచ్చినది.

టి. పి. రామలింగంకేర్పిగారు: ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఇచ్చుచు వచ్చుటల ఉద్యోగములను నిలిపించుచున్నారనియు, వారికి ఎక్కువ జీతములను చెప్పుచున్నారనియు రాజధానియందు అకాలిగనన్న లేవరుకమినను కార్యస్థానమునై రెండు సంవత్సరములకుండు లక్షలకొలది వినియోగించబడుచుండినను, నిమ్మకాయలకు ఏమియు ఉపయోగము కనబడినదిగాదు. ఈకాఖలకు చేయుపనులను ఇతరసామాన్యకాఖలలకే చేయవచ్చును. ప్రస్తుతమునందు వస్తులు ఇతరజీతములకుండు చాలతక్కువగా నున్నది అవ్యవస్థకు ప్రభుత్వమునా రెవరకు. ఇతర జీతములలోని వయలదినిమాత్రము వారు ఆలోచనకు తెచ్చుకొనరు. కొంతమంది రెండువేలలకు కొంతకాలముగూడ భోజనము చేయరు. అట్లుభోజనము లేకున్నను వారు ఎక్కువకన్నులను వెచ్చించుటకు వచ్చుచున్నది. కృత్రిమము, మామము. ప్రాథమిక విద్యకాఖలకువేరనివో, ఇప్పుడు వినియోగించబడిన మొత్తమునకు 7 లక్షలకుండకలెను. కొన్ని కొన్ని కాఖలలో ఉద్యోగములకు వసయించెను. వారేవో విధమున కాలము గడపి జీతములను గుర్తునకు చెప్పుకొనుచుండురు. ఉదాహరణము: కట్టిత కరగన్న కాఖల ఈ కాఖలకులకునై ఇంకమింకా లోకల్ ఫండువారు కూడ చేయుచుండురు. అయినను కట్టిత కరగన్నకాఖలలో ఫండు కాఖలకుండు 2 1/2 లక్షలు వాస్తవికమునవినియోగము. ఇప్పుడు 18 మంది ఇన్స్పెక్టరులు (విద్య) ఉన్నాడు. ఇంత మందియే యుండకలెనో తెలియదు వీరియొక్కమొదల భారత విద్యకాఖలకు సంబంధించినవారగుండురు. వారు ఒక్కొక్కరు మానమునకు నీడము 400 రూప్యములను చెచ్చుకొందురు. వాస్తవిక కాఖల యధీనమునకుండిన వారికి కనీసపు జీతము రూ. 250 యందును. ఈమాట్లకుల లాభము ఏమియోనాడు తెలియలేదు. ఈ ఇన్స్పెక్టరులు చేయగలవని, అన్వేషించు ఇన్స్పెక్టరు లేవలెనాడెను? ప్రాథమికకాఖలకును వినియోగించబడుచున్నది.

మనకు ఏమిలాభము కలుగుచున్నది. ఆ ఉద్యోగములు మాత్రము జీతములను బడ్జెటులకు చెప్పుకొనుచున్నాడు. బడ్జెటులో వీరి కెంత వెచ్చించబడునో, అది అవసరమును బట్టి నిర్ణయించలేదు. విద్యకాఖలలో ప్రాథమిక, మాధ్యమిక విద్య ప్రభుత్వము చాల వెచ్చించబడును. ఉపాధ్యాయులకు, ఉపాధ్యాయులకు జీతములను తప్పిరమున నీడకులేను. జీతములు ఇచ్చుట దుర్భరమున గుర్తునయింకకారణమున గవర్నరాధ్యక్షమునకునై యొక కరకరము ఇదివరకు ముద్రించబడినది, కర్మధర్మనందను, అకరకరమును చుట్టకుట వీలలేదు.

అప్పాప్పామి నాయకగారు (తిరునల్వేలి) మనయులు ఇచ్చుకొనుట మొదల ప్రభుత్వ మధ్యకాఖలకు యిచ్చును. అయినను; వారివయోగమునకు ప్రభుత్వమును వెచ్చించబడలేదు. సంస్కరణములకునకు తరుణము కలుగుననియు, రస్తాలు వచ్చుననియు తమవిద్వలకు విద్య చాగున రాగల వనియు కలంకిరి. కాని ప్రస్తుతపు బడ్జెటులకు వారియోగములే యుండును.

డి. బి. జి. కే. వీరగిరారావుగారు (గోదావరి) ప్రభుత్వమునకు ఆదాయము మొదలు. ల్యాండువినియోగమున గూడ ఆదాయము మొదలు. ఆచార వద్దార్థముల భరణ కలను, గుమాస్తాలు మొదలు జీతముల నడిగినారు. ఉపాధ్యాయులు, గ్రామాధికారులు వాస్తవికముల నడిగినారు (గ్రామాధికారులు గొ. జి. దొంగులనియు, వారికి జీతముల కట్టలేదని కొందరు వాదముల కర్మించినారు. నాకు తెలిసినంతకంటె ఎక్కువ ఈ ఏర్పాటునకు నచ్చుచుండురు. ప్రభుత్వము కట్టకక నున్నపుడు, ఉపయోగము లేనట్టియు, ప్రతిఫలము లేనట్టియు పనులను అమాంకమున నిలిపివేయవచ్చును. నాకొకటి నెలను ఉద్యోగముల జీతముల నభివృద్ధి చేయకలెను, మొదలు జీతముల వారికి కర్మించు జీతముల వాస్తవికముల భర్తము. గుమాస్తాలు కూడా అలాగే యుండ, ఈ గొప్ప ఉద్యోగములకు కలెక్టులనుబయలులకు లక్షలమునకు ఉపయోగమునకు గాక, నేనింన్న ల్యాండులకు వందలకొలది రూప్యములకు వచ్చుచున్నాడు. కాననభ్యుదయమునకు తరగతికి రెండవల ఫార్మి యిచ్చుచున్నాడు. అభివృద్ధి కరకరములకు మనము ఇంతవివరమునకు ఫార్మి చెప్పుకొనక, ఒకే మొదటి తరగతి ఫార్మి చెప్పుకొందురుని ఎత్తును నిక్కచ్చిచేయకలెనో అప్పుడే, మంగళవారమునాడ, తమ కేర్పాటు చేయబడిన మొదటిజీతముల కర్మించవచ్చునని, వారేవోయును గొ. జి. జి. కాననభ్యుదయము నుపయోగము ఆరంభించి యుండదని మొదలగునవియు తెలుపబడినది. అందులకు తగినట్లు మనమిచ్చుచు ప్రకటించితిమని, నిరాకరణవాదులకు మనకు బలమునంగినవార చురుచును.

దాక్టరు యూ. రామారావుగారు:—ప్రభుత్వకాఖలలో అధికారము కొందరు అవసరమునకు నిలిపివేయబడుచున్నాడు. వారిని ప్రభుత్వము మిక్కిలి వినియోగించబడుచున్నది. న్యాయకాఖల ప్రాథమికకాఖల ప్రభుత్వమును చాలకలెను ముందున్నది. ఆరోగ్యమునకు మిక్కిలి తక్కువ ప్రభుత్వము వినియోగించబడినది. రాజధానియందుండుండు మొదటి నూకల్లకు స్థాపించకలెను. ఆనూకల్లలో విద్యకర సంవత్సరములలోనే మిగిలిన సంవత్సరములకంటె యుండవలెను. ప్రభుత్వమునకు మొదటిజీతములను, ప్రభుత్వములను అభివృద్ధిచేయవలెను. కొన్ని అస్పత్రులలో సంవత్సరములకు వందల మందులకు మానములలోవున్న అయిదోవును. మిగిలిన మానములను రోగులు బాధపడకలెను. తుల్యోగ శ్రేణిలో అస్పత్రులను మొదటిజీతములకు మదరాసు నగరములోనే అంటువ్యాధులకు వలన సంవత్సరమునకు వేల కొలది చనిపోవుచున్నాడు. వీరి కరకరము ప్రభుత్వము ప్రత్యేకించకలెను. ప్రాథమికకాఖలలో విద్యకును కరకరములకు అనుభవములను ప్రభుత్వము నిలిపించకలెను. వీరునాని నివాసములకు ఈజిల్లాలను ప్రభుత్వము నిలిపించకలెను. స్పృహకరములకు అనేకలెన్చనిపోవుచున్నాడు. జీకాను ఒకసారివయించినచాలదు. మరలమరల వయించుచుండకలెను. ఆరోగ్యమును భోజనములకు ప్రచారసంఘముల నిర్మించకలెను. ఆయిదోవును యూనాని ప్రభుత్వములకు పరిశోధించుటకు ఏర్పాటు లేమియు చేయలేదు. ప్రభుత్వకాఖలకు వినియోగించబడిన మొత్తములో ఎక్కువకాఖలను అధికారలకునై కర్మించే వినియోగమునకును ప్రతిజీతములలోను ఆస్పత్రులలో నున్నవేయు వారు జీతములను చెప్పుకొనకనే వసయించుచున్నాడు. కాని, మనజీతములో మాత్రము దుర్బవ్యకేమను ఎక్కువజీతములను చెప్పుకొనుచున్నాడు. మదరాసులో గవర్నరుగవ్వ మూడు నివాసములకు, వారి మరమ్మత్తుకును, లక్షలకే

మహాపాత్రుల అశ్రుకావ్యముల సుపరిచయములుచేసిన నవని ద్రౌపదియును తరుచులమునే సాధనముగా నుపయోగించుటచే నిట్కొలు తెలియుండెను వారట్లాళ్ళ నమర్పణ మొనరించుట హింసా విరహిత ఆనందయోగ్యమయ్యెను. అత్యుత్తమ మౌల్యము (సాహసమర్పణమే యని చరిత్రకారులు ప్రాంతక తీరదు. మొదటితీరిని జనకుటయే నత్యయోగో అకాలిని దౌర్జన్యమునకు పూనిరి అనవలసివచ్చును గాని అది యొక్క కొనిననుదే మహాపాత్రుల కక్షమహాది దాహణవశ్యలకు నమర్పించి నాధారమావంతయులేదు. న్యాయస్థానములకు పోయి వారు న్యాయమును బడెను నకాలియునుండెను. దౌర్జన్యమునకు గడంగువారు తాననవయోగ్యులను బూనితివనియు న్యాయస్థానమునకు పోవనియు మనకుట మోస్తానైనను. ఈ ఆత్మ సమర్పణమునకు ఆధార్థమగు విలువను గలవలెంతవనిన ఆధార్థిగాడు. ఇక తోడ్పాటు నవలంబించవలసిన విధానమును గూర్చియు మహాలోకంతలపెరియింపి. ఈవీరకార్యములకు నిష్కలకే గాక భారతీయుల కందరికిని మహా విభూతికరమని నేను భారతజాతికతా దృఢభ్రమముండి యానాత్మల కరికిరి నుడువుచున్నాను గాన నానిష్క సోదకులు జాతి యాశక్యతల కనుగుణముగ భావి విధానము నేర్పఱుక దగు నని నేను నూచించుచున్నాను. హంతకులకు శిక్షలను గోర తుండుటయే వారిపై చర్య జరుగ తుండుటయే తరితరమగు విధానము హంతకుల నిష్కలై నకలా నలై న హిందువులై నను వారు భారతీయులే వారిని శిక్షించుటవలన చనిపోయినవారిని బ్రతికించుటయు గాన నంతయు మహా మౌఖలాదు హంతకులకు మనోదౌర్బల్యమువలనగాక అపారమనోబలముతోనే హంతకులకు కుమించవలసిన నేను కోరుచున్నాను. ఏలనన వారిని శిక్షించుటపాలు మనకు నిర్వయింపరేక అట్లు చేయుగలకై వారికి లేకపోలేదు. కుమించు వారు బలోపేతులుగాని దుష్టులు కాదు. మిరిట్లు (తక్కువారంతకు నవలంబిత ఆత్మసమర్పణము మదికరి నివృత్తిమగును. అది గాక హంతకులకు శిక్షలకు పాల్పడుచుటలై ననుదే ఆనవయోగ్యమవలంబకులు (బ్రతిమ ప్రభుత్వన్యాయస్థానములకు పోనీమాదను ఒక కంఠస్థములోపల స్వరాజ్యము అభివలై ననిన హంతకులు శిక్షకుండి తప్పించు కొనగలుగుటకు నైతము మన మోక్షకోరదు. మన నంతలపమున కనుగుణముగ ప్రభుత్వ సేవపైన విముఖ న్యాయము జరుగ గలదు. అవ రాధులకు శిక్షించుటయే తరుణమాత్రమే సామర్థ్యముకలదని మాకి నిష్కల నాశ్చింపుటకు ప్రభుత్వమువారి తప్పక ప్రయత్నింతురు గాన నిష్కల పాపములగుదను. నుస్యభావించివీర మగు ప్రభుత్వమునే నేర్పవలసిక న్యాయస్థానము లలగుట లెను అధికారి లోగొంటాను మహా. టిని ఈ ప్రభుత్వవిధానము నందుగల యంతరికము నివ్వటికిని (గవీంచుటయే నిట్టి విషయమును న బ్రతీక్షించి న్యాయస్థానములకు పోకుండునంతటికి ననోదైర్యము కలగలేనన్న మనెగాక యానాత్మల గూర్చి విచారించుటకు భారతీయులనే యొక సంఘముగా నేర్పరువలెను. మహాపాత్రులకు మౌల్య సేవకు పాలు గానందే మన మనోదౌర్బల్యమును గొప్పముగ నెప్పుకొని న్యాయస్థానములకు పోనైక పోనలయును. లేకని హంతకుల శిక్షని తప్పించుకొనుటలై ననంగీకరింపలేక. మన దౌర్బల్యమును తప్పిచ్చుచున్నాము చాల ప్రమాదకరము. దుర్బలల మై యుండి ధైర్యము గల వారి వలె తనటిం చుట మన కింత మోసకరము. బహిరంగముగ పోన సంభవులకు గూడ చాలకాలమునండి మహాపాత్రుల న్యాయము నొందించు చుండి నకుట యెల్ల రెంకిన విషయము. అతని చెంత భూపాలులున్నది. అతడు నుండుగుండ్లకు నమహాత్మునిను. ఘాతుకులకు తనచెంత శిక్షకొనెను. ఈశిక్షానాముల ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులకు తెలియకుండుట కవకాలములేదు. గానీ దారుణ్యర్యమునకు ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగోద్యోగులకు నకాలిని కాక పోయినను చెక్కిచెనరక మిచ్చక చూచుకుండిరి మిగుల సహనముగ నెక్కుమనించుట కవకాలము కలదు. అనత్యమును మిగుల తెలియగోసటుము సహనము ఈ నాత్మలలో కొంతమంది ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులకు గూడ సంబం

మూ. గామములో ప్రతిముందు 1-2 రాట్టుములు పెట్టి
మూ. కడుగుచున్నాడు. మొత్తం 400 రాట్టుములమీదను
యాడుచేయుచున్నాడు. మూ. కాళ్ళ గజులనును బాగు
గానీ పే. శుభము. సూర్య కంచములలో (వర్షాభిషేకం) కలం
లు పానాయి. (తాగవండా వుంచునట్లు) తలకట్టురాట్టు
వీసించుచున్నాడు. మరియు చుట్టపట్ట గ్రామములలో
గజుల సంగమములు స్థాపించి సంకల్పించుకొని యున్నారు.

Legislative Assembly.

Non-Official Resolutions.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS).

At Question Time.

DELHI, March 5.

The Legislative Assembly met this morning. The business for to-day is purely non-official. No less than twenty nine resolutions and eighteen amendments making a total of forty seven appear on the agenda paper. At question time interpellations were answered. Replying to Mr. B. S. Das Mr. Hullab, Revenue Secretary, said that one lakh and ninety thousand rupees were contributed by the Imperial Government of Bihar and Orissa to relieve distress caused by floods in 1920.

Replying to Mr. Faizal Khan Mr. O'Donnell said that no expenditure has been incurred by Indian Revenue towards the constitution of the Chamber of Princes and it was not possible to say whether any such expenditure would be incurred in future.

In reply to a question by Mr. Neogy Dr. Sapru said that an Indian Officer has been sent as desired by the Secretary, League of Nations, for appointment to Secretariat of the League.

Replying to Mr. Faizal Khan Mr. O'Donnell said that 38 members of the Legislative Assembly and ten of the Council of State were elected unopposed and as for the number of title holders among both Chambers he referred the Member of the House already published, to count for himself the number of title holders.

In reply to a question by Mr. Mahmood Mohammed Sahib Bahadur regarding Shimoga-Bhalkal Railway Col. Waghorn said (A) The reply is in the negative (B) The Mysore Government has in contemplation the construction of a line of railways from Shimoga to Bhalkal which is an alternative to the Mangalore-Arsikere Railway project. The Government are awaiting the result of the discussion with the Mysore Government regarding the Shimoga-Bhalkal line before considering the Mangalore-Arsikere Railway project.

In reply to Mr. Krishnaswamy Row's question regarding the appointment of Sir Abdur Rahim and Mr. Tyabji to the Madras High Court, Mr. O'Donnell said that permanent appointments of High Court Judges in Madras are made by His Majesty and the recommendation regarding such appointments are made to the Secretary of State direct by the Government of Madras. Acting appointments to the Madras High Court are made by the Local Government. The Honourable Member should therefore address the Local Government.

Assembly Meetings.

Mr. Price.

After question time Mr. Price who had not finished his speech the other day on his resolution that the meetings of the Assembly should be held daily excepting on Sunday's continued his arguments in favour of his proposal which, he said, would make their work more conducive to the welfare of this country, besides enabling them to save some amount of money which was being paid to members as day allowance.

Lt. Col. Herbert supported the mover while Prince Okram Hussain opposed the resolution and said that it was not feasible.

Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Hussain Khan also pointed out the difficulties of accepting the proposed arrangement.

Mr. Mahmood Schanad Sabas supporting suggested means of improving the present arrangement and said that he members must be, as far as possible, not tied down to Delhi or Simla to idle away their valuable time.

Khan Bahadur Zahiruddin Ahmed who also joined the discussion remarked that if they talked less they could do more work (laughter).

Dr. Sapru.

Dr. Sapru welcomed the resolution as giving a chance to clear some misapprehension that existed about the position of Legislative Department. The Sessions began on 15th of February and up till the end of February they had 15 days at their disposal of which 5 were devoted to the Assembly, 5 to the Council of State, two days were devoted to ballot; one day to the election of the Finance Committee and two Sundays. Thus the Legislative Department was fully occupied during the course of these 15 days. Ten thousand communications including business lists, circular lists and question lists were issued by the Legislative Department. It was suggested that separate staff should be kept for the two Houses. This would mean that any new staff would have no work for greater part of the year when the sessions were not held. As for simultaneous meetings of both the Houses, it would be difficult for the Government Members to address any House. Then again, in future select committees would have to meet on important legislations and on every Friday and possibly some other days as well the Executive Council would have to hold its meeting. At the head of all this it would be extremely difficult to get the list of business printed and widely circulated among all members. The Government would however do its best to meet the wishes of the House and try to devote as many days to work every week as was compatible with efficient discharge of their duty. Therefore he opposed the resolution.

Rao Bahadur T. Rangachary.

Rao Bahadur T. Rangachary pointed out that if it was arranged that there should be meetings for four days in a week that would suit the convenience of all members. Having decided to work for the country the members should not grumble to stay long, but certainly all facilities must be provided for them and on behalf of the Madras Members he speaker indicated the difficulties of accommodation in Simla and urged that as far as possible the period of their stay in that hill station should be minimised.

Dr. Gour.

Dr. Gour asked that all communications addressed to members should be laid on the table when they were in session. But several members raised dissentient notes to his proposal. The speaker further observed that the members of both legislatures were equally anxious that there should be daily sittings both in Delhi and Simla.

Mr. C. S. Subramahmaniam.

Rao Bahadur C. S. Subramahmaniam moved an amendment to the effect that no Legislative Session should be held in Simla unless the Governor-General thought that matters of grave importance required consideration by the Assembly. He said that whatever the health giving properties of Simla might be, their dignity and self respect and willingness to do work in a methodical manner required that all Legislative sessions must be fixed in Delhi so far as the Assembly was concerned except on questions of grave importance.

Sir William Vincent.

Sir William Vincent referred to the difficulty of utilising the Chamber of the Council of State, which necessitated the holding of sittings of that House in the Assembly Chamber. Setting aside this difficulty he reminded the House of the very great deal of study that a member of the Government had to go through in preparing himself for replying to the non-official resolutions.

In addition to the Council work every member had his normal case work which because of urgency required immediate disposal. Thus the difficulties of administration were very considerable but he could say that when permanent chambers were erected it might be possible to hold four meetings a week. As for the question of holding Council sittings always in Delhi instead of Simla he asked the House to wait and see if they liked Delhi weather in May and June (Laughter). He admitted that it was for the Assembly to choose between Simla and Delhi, but let this question be not decided on a side issue of this kind. There should be a separate resolution on Simla exodus and the matter should be decided after a full dress debate. A good deal of stress has been laid on the advantages of meeting in Delhi and the Government despatch of 1911 was being quoted in this connection. He was glad that he was not responsible for that despatch (laughter). His experience was that when the members would go to Simla they would very much like that place. Anyway, no hasty decision should be reached by the House.

Mr. Pickford.

Mr. Pickford thought that Government Members were such past masters in justifying their own position that no words on his part would render them any assistance. He believed that the Home Member had weakened the case of Government by offering an alternative between Simla and Delhi in the months of May and June.

Sir William Vincent interrupting said "I rise for a personal explanation Sir, I suggested May, June or September whenever the Assembly might meet."

Mr. Pickford continuing said that a good number of members of this Assembly agreed that the summer session be fixed in such times as might make it possible for them to meet in Delhi. There was no use chasing about the country from Delhi to Simla and Simla to Delhi.

Mr. Mahmood Yamin Khan thought the assurances of the Law Member and the Home Member were satisfactory and asked the House to wait and see.

Rao Bahadur Subramaniam withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Price's Reply.

Mr. Price replying to the debate asked whose was the Government's voice, Dr. Sapru's or Sir William Vincent's, because both had spoken in quite different strain. While Dr. Sapru spoke that the Government had so far done very well as regards arrangement Sir William Vincent said that there was a lot of difficulty in this first session of the new Assembly and that the Assembly must therefore wait and see. Then whose voice was that of the Government? Certainly the Government could not have it both ways. Mr. Price then pointed out the phrase "as far as possible" in his resolution and said he did not ask for impossibilities, but only for possible improvements in the existing arrangements.

Dr. Sapru's Reply.

Dr. Sapru rose to make a further reply when Mr. Price remarked "I rise to a point of order. I thought I had the last word". (Laughter).

Dr. Sapru was allowed by the President to reply.

Resolution Negatived.

Referring to Mr. Price's charge as regards two voices he said it was practically impossible for the members of the Executive Council to attend both the Houses of Legislature. The resolution was put and negatived.

Accounts in Gujarati and Marvadi.

Mr. Narayanadas Girdharidas.

Mr. Narayanadas Girdharidas moved that in the matter of submission by Gujarati and Marvati communities in the Madras Presidency of English translations of their accounts and statements of income to the income tax authorities in addition to their accounts and statements kept and maintained in their own languages the local Government be directed to dispense with the additional requirement of an English translation.

Mr. T. Rangachary.

Mr. T. Rangachary supported while Mr. Bryant (Madras) opposed it as there was no instance quoted by the mover in which case the Powers under income tax were misused. He said that the Madras Government's attitude on this question was sympathetic but they feared that they could not cope with 220 languages in vernacular.

Mr. Hailey.

Mr. Hailey said that the Government of India was not directly concerned with this question, but they had advised the Local Government to increase the number of clerks to facilitate assessment. The resolution was by leave withdrawn and the Assembly adjourned for lunch.

Behar Executive Council.

Mr. R. Sundar Das.

The Assembly reassembling after lunch, Mr. R. Sundar Das moved that the Secretary of State be urged that the vacancy caused by the retirement or going on leave preparatory to retirement of the civilian member of Behar and Orissa Executive Council be not filled and the Behar and Orissa Executive Council be thereafter composed of only two members and not three as at present. He said that at a time when his province was suffering from flood troubles and high prices it was no use carrying an elaborate administrative paraphernalia. The greater the cost of administration the poorer the taxpayer. Moreover the existing arrangement was neither in conformity with the Montford report nor of the Joint Parliamentary Committee nor in the spirit of the declaration of August 1917.

Mr. Sinha.

Mr. Sinha said that the present motion had been a subject of considerable anxiety for sometime past. The constitution of the Executive Council of Bihar and Orissa was the same as it existed before the reforms came in. The speaker quoted the report of the Parliamentary Joint Committee on the question of the strength of the Executive Council as carrying half of Indian element. He said that the Government in reply to questions on this subject had admitted that the constitution of the Bihar Executive Council, though not in conformity with the latter of the Joint Committee report, was thought to be in accordance with its spirit. The speaker denied that the Government's action was either in accordance with the letter or spirit of the said report. The question of economy in funds in the poorest province of Bihar was essential and in the words of the Joint Committee special skill would be required in developing its resources. However, the Government's answer that a European among five Indians would be too small caused a great amount of dissatisfaction in the country as ventilated by the press. Leaving aside the nationalist press, even a notoriously moderate paper like the Citizen of Madras took great objection to the Government's answer which scented distrust of Indians and lack of confidence in Lord Sinha. The import of Government reply as given by the Home Member was that whenever any new Indian Governor was appointed a proportion would be observed among the Indian and European element. This was nothing but a sort of suspicion and distrust. Unless the Home Member would give further explanation his previous reply would continue to form a serious allegation against Lord Sinha for lack of confidence and for lack of keeping equal balance between Indian and European members.

Mr. Sarfaraz Hussain Khan.

Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Hussain Khan in supporting the resolution pointed out the poverty of the Province and said that the Government answers to his interpellation on this question clearly showed their view which was that an Indian, however high placed he might be, did not enjoy the confidence of the Central Government in this country. In the interests of the Government this impression must be removed because distrust must give place to confidence if the reforms were to work smoothly.

Sir William Vincent.

Sir William Vincent on behalf of the Government in amplifying the information he gave to questions on this subject referred to the Montagu and Chelmsford report and said that there was in the minds of the authors the necessity of increasing number of Indians and not that of Europeans. The Bihar Government now consisted of six members of which four were Indians and if the present resolution was accepted there would be four Indians and only one European. Since the formation of the Council there had been two Europeans and rightly or wrongly the Government thought it undesirable to reduce this number to one. Lord Sinha was a person who had rendered conspicuous service in public life and Sir William repudiated by suggestion that the Government of India had not fullest confidence in him, because the Government of India regarded him as one of the most eminent men in this country. In Bihar there were very large European interest like planting communities etc and so the Government thought it would be right to have two European members with administrative experience on the Executive Council. The Government thought that there would be considerable increase of work with increased Government and it was thought undesirable to break away too rapidly from the old tradition and reduce the European Members to one. Proceeding, Sir William said: I am authorised to say that the present arrangement was come to with the approval of Lord Sinha. He himself did not want in the first year of his office to change the existing arrangements, but always with this proviso that it was considered as a temporary arrangement. I am glad to see that there is no suggestion made in this council either by the Hon'ble Mover or any one else that this arrangement was made solely in the interests of Indian Civil Service. I admit that province is poor, but that will not support the idea that the expense of one more European member is more than it can bear and I might add that the province makes no contribution at all to the Central Government.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Sen.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Sen said that the cost of administration in that poorest province was going on increasing and there had been a departure from the Joint committee's recommendations not only in letter but also in spirit.

Mr. Girdhar Lal Adarwala.

Mr. Girdhar Lal Adarwala also supported the resolution. Mr. Venkatapathi Raja said that Sir William Vincent's reply ought to have been that the Government could not find job anywhere else for one European member of the Bihar Executive Council and so he had to be provided for in Bihar.

Mr. Price.

Mr. Price emphasised that the present arrangement was in accordance with Lord Sinha's desires and for first time an Indian Governor has been appointed and he appealed to the House to give him a fair chance without interference. The manner of Executive Councilors should be left to Bihar's Government.

Mr. B. S. Dass.

Mr. B. S. Dass said that his resolution did not urge immediate steps. The Home Member had himself agreed that the present arrangement was a temporary one. So there was no real difference. The Local Government in this matter had no power as suggested by Mr. Price.

Sir William Vincent.

Sir William Vincent winding up the debate said that he had risen to clear up the position of Lord Sinha. The Government of India intended to retain two European officials with administrative experience in the Executive Council of Bihar and Orissa until the matter was reexamined. On the retirement of one member Lord Sinha's position was that when the Government of India addressed him on their own view his reply was that he concurred that the existing arrangement be not disturbed, at any rate for the present. The simple question was that it was though advisable to retain more than one officer with some experience of actual administration. None of the Indian councilors had been thorough in the work of administration. That was any the present arrangement was entertained. Replying to Mr. Samar this accusation that such decision were possible because executive was not bound to legislature he asked

house to believe him that his experience had shown him again both transferred and reserved subjects the executive as a matter of fact being controlled by legislation except cases of emergency and this control was much more than contemplated by the authors of the Montford report.

Resolution Carried.

The resolution was put and carried by non-official majority without division.

Non-Cooperation . An Enquiry Committee.

Mr. M. Yamin Khan.

Mr. Mahomed Yamin Khan then moved his resolution asking for a commission of three elected members of the Assembly and two elected members of the Council of State and two officials to thoroughly investigate the real or supposed grievances of the people leading to non-cooperation. The mover soon showed that he was merely bringing in the Khilafat question once more. He seemed to resent the interference in the Government of India of the Secretary of State and suggested that if Parliament had a hand in controlling India then India should be represented in the House of Commons. Otherwise there should be complete severance.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy rising to a point of order asked whether all these matters were relevant.

Continuing Mr. Yamin said that non-cooperation now was in its infancy and if steps were now taken to study the grievance bloodshed would be avoided. The Indian Legislature could not recommend any action unless there were grounds for the grievances of the people, how many of these were genuine, how many superfluous and how many of them could be met. This could be attained by a committee as suggested by him. This Committee should go to every corner of the country and examine villagers as well as city folk and educated classes. The Punjab might have its martial law grievances, while Bengal might have some other. Non-cooperation had given shelter to all real and supposed grievances of all people in every part of the country. Colleges were being emptied and people and even dead bodies were being socially boycotted. This state of affairs should not be viewed with equanimity. During the last month the Punjab and Khilafat had been discussed in both Houses but the result of the debate on these two issues which gave birth to noncooperation was nil. The Government should therefore inquire into all grievances and remedy them all at once.

Mr. Ginwalla.

Mr. Ginwalla moved an amendment including non-participation in Burma to be examined. He observed that the non-participation movement in Burma had nothing to do with the non-cooperation movement of Mr. Gandhi in India. The non-participation movement in that province was entirely as a protest against what the Burmese believed to be manifest injustice that had been done to them in the matter of reforms from the Secretary of State down to the local Government and was quite different from Mr. Gandhi's spinning wheel or salt force or any such fantastic scheme. Mr. Ginwalla then referred to the great agitation prevailing over the country against the reforms scheme as propounded by the local Government, a scheme which aimed at strengthening the powers of those who at present hold power there and not delegating them to the popular representatives. The speaker then dilated upon the educational system which required to be improved in the Buddhist country when Mr. Sachidananda Sinha who occupied the chair a few minutes ago in the place of Mr. Whyte who had left the Chamber but who however returned soon after called him (Mr. Ginwalla) to order by pointing out that his time was up. Mr. Basadur Zahiruddin Ahmed also supported the resolution.

Mr. P. M. McCarthy.

Mr. P. M. McCarthy (Burma) repudiated all charges made by Mr. Ginwalla about the reactionary administration of which he was till very late a member. As for non-participation in Burma, he asked Mr. Ginwalla as to how could he come to this assembly if there was all non-participation. Speaking generally he could say there was no Government who was more anxious for the welfare of the people and which could have explored all the avenues towards the conciliation which the present administration was restoring to. There was great effort on all sides for greater rapprochement between administration and the people and they should not have a committee.

Sir William Vincent.

Sir William Vincent addressed the House on behalf of the Government. He said that the discussion on this resolution had covered such a very wide field that it was very difficult to accept it. Mr. Ginwalla's amendment had referred to Burmas non-participation movement and he, Mr. Ginwalla had dwelt upon the question of Burma reforms. But it must be remembered that during this month the Secretary of State proposed to introduce in Parliament a Bill for reforms scheme in Burma and he (speaker) put it to them as practical men of business as to whether there was any useful purpose which could be served by starting a fresh investigation into that question. Moreover the resolution asks for a roving enquiry into questions like the Burma reforms, Khilafat, Punjab and Dominion Self-government and it might be that it could not finish the enquiry within ten years. In the meantime there was a conference considering the Treaty of Sevres. Proceeding Sir William Vincent referred to the several questions one by one.

The Khilafat Question.

As regards Khilafat he informed the House that the Secretary of State had added Mr. Ansari of Lethi to the Moslem deputation to the Near East Conference. Further the Government of India in reply to their cablegram containing the views of the Council of State on Mr. Bhurgis motion and views of Mussalmans of both houses of legislature had received a reply from the Secretary of State which stated "I lost no time in communicating the representation of the Council of State to the Prime Minister and I am sure that both the Council of State and Your Government must be aware that I am leaving no stone unturned in anything which may possibly lead to a final settlement which should be found acceptable by loyal Indian Moslem opinion" (Applause.)

The Punjab Tragedy

It would thus be seen that there would be no practical purpose be served by appointing a commission with regard to the Punjab. He referred to the debate on Mr. Jannadas Dwarkadas resolution when it was decided not to interfere with that question. The Hunter Committee and the

Congress Sub-Committee had already explored the causes of the Punjab question and did this Assembly seriously suggest, asked Sir William, that it should be resuscitated or revived after a lapse of two years when it was absolutely impossible to ascertain the truth on either side. The proposal of the mover therefore, stood self-condemned.

Self Government.

Alluding to the question of India's desire for dominion self-government the Home Member said :—We are committed by Parliament to a certain stage in Political advance and we are doing our best to work up for the future progress of this country. I am trying to give evidence of it and I am glad to say that I have seen much evidence of it from the nonofficial members of both chambers. The proposal of the mover is not really practical politics. Complete self-government on the lines of dominions connotes self-defence or power of self-protection. No one can say that at this moment this country is prepared to defend itself, either from external aggression or from internal dissensions. There is only one power constantly operating against these forces in this country and that is the British rule. Take away that force and you will have disintegration all round and very probably there will be chaos and anarchy and the country will probably come under military despotism such as is existing in Russia. The conditions existing in this country are akin to those in Russia. In India the spirit of national consciousness has been awakened largely in urban area, by British Government through their system of education and although it has not yet permeated thoroughly into the masses in rural areas yet it is still I am glad to say permeating slowly. What one great aim of every Indian now should be is the consolidation of that feeling of Solidarity throughout the country. Until you can secure that feeling it is impossible that this country would be able to resist the various forces which I have just mentioned, forces arising out of diversity of race and religion, differences in custom and great distances. The creation of this national consciousness among the masses, I believe, is the greatest benefit that the British Government has ever conferred upon the people of this country. If the Council attempted to receive self government at once or tries to go too far in this way now I believe you would be only risking all of your future political progress. There is very much greater reforms now than even the Montagu Chelmsford scheme had contemplated. Is this proposed committee then in accordance with the instructions from His Majesty's Government? Is it not, therefore, our duty now herein this Council so to work these reforms that at once we may move towards our ideal in a reasonable way and not by any revolutionary processes such as is contemplated by the non-co-operation party? There are some who say I will get rid of the British Dominion, "come what may". But that is not a reasonable proposition when this country is promised and is securing gradual realisation of responsible government by ordered progress (Applause).

Mr. Mahomed Schamnad.

Mr. Mahomed Schamnad said that there were many grievances of people to redress which the committee suggested would be very useful. If the Government wanted the aid of the people in administering the country then they must act according to their wishes. The speaker then referred to the huge deficit of thirty crores in the budget presented only the other day, when Mr. Mahomed Hussain Ally rose to a point of order and asked the president if the criticisms on the budget were relevant to the question at issue. The President ruled in favour of Mr. Mahomed Schamnad as the resolution was too wide and included any cause that strengthened the non-co-operation movement. Mr. Schamnad then proceeded urged the appointment of the Committee.

Mr. Chowdhuri Shabbuddin.

Mr. Chowdhuri Shabbuddin said that there was a great unrest in the country and the real causes were the Punjab, the Khilafat and immediate attainment of Swaraj. As for Khilafat it was being considered in London and they should wait and see. Swaraj the Government did not like to give now if they could. There would be an end to all matter (Laughter) As for the Punjab, unless the martial law prisoners were all released there would be no contentment in the Punjab. However, he believed that the appointment of a commission would serve no purpose and by the time it submitted its report thousand causes might crop up.

Pundit Radha Kishen Das said that not even hundred could have succeeded in noncooperation if there had not been widespread grievance among the people. He therefore supported the motion.

Mr. Cotelingam Opposes

Mr. Cotelingam opposing said that it was no use reconciling the irreconcilable.

Mr. Azad Ali Opposes.

Mr. Azjad Ali strongly opposed the resolution. But he urged the Government to relinquish the policy of terrorism and take to that of love and affection. If this was done the non-co-operation movement would die out as it was already dying out.

Dr Sapru.

Dr. Sapru said that he had never deceived himself on the question of non-co-operation and it was impossible for him to speak on it more strongly in his present position than he had already done in happier and freer days of private life. He had heard it said that very often that this Assembly did not represent the real country. The House should not therefore deceive itself that a committee consisting of elected members of both the chambers and two officials of the *sotanic* Government would carry any conviction in the minds of those who would not be happy until they have secured Swaraj within 48 hours or by October the latest. He asked them as practical men if any Commission on the lines suggested would carry the non-co-operators with them. (Cries of No no) Then if the object of the resolution was to convince the moderates that there was unrest in the country it was useless and if it aimed at persuading non-co-operators to take the view of the so called sensible section of the population then again it was hopeless and unless some resolution was brought asking non-co-operators to form a committee to report on the grievances of people it would not credit with them. If to-day a commission was appointed to-morrow it would be challenged as not representing the country's views. Why then should there be a request for a committee which, so far from being a credit to this house and removing the spirit of unrest would further the difficulties. Certain members had laid stress on the grievances beside the Punjab, Khilafat and the attainment of Swaraj. He failed to get a single specific instance quoted by any member of the so called grievance which the Government should attend to. Concluding Dr. Sapru said that

speaking not as a member of the Government but as an Indian and speaking by the Faith in me I venture to submit to this House that it is time for us to consider whether the road towards that goal which every one of us has in view lies through Non-co-operation or by the vindication of our capacity to work in this house and by complete removal of the doubts which may legitimately be entertained with regard to our capacity.

Mr. Shani expressed disappointment at the Law Members remarks that a commission of this House would not be spoken of representative of country.

Dr. Sapru interrupting said that he simply expressed that a committee consisting of members of this House who were said to be not representatives of the country would carry no weight with the non-co-operators.

Further Opposition.

Mr. Shani continuing said that there was no question of a committee carrying weight with the country. He opposed the motion as a roving committee would serve no useful purposes.

Sir Jamseth Jeejeebhoy also opposed the motion as the movement had already died.

Resolution Lost

Raja Shiv Nandan Parsbad opposed the resolution. The main resolution and amendments were both put and lost.

Assembly Adjourned till Monday.

Before adjourning the Assembly till Monday the President announced that he proposed to fix time limit of fifteen minutes for every member to speak on the budget.

C. P. Council.

The Exodus Resolution.

NAGPUR, March 4.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council to-day a resolution regarding exodus to the hills was carried by 30 to 27 votes after prolonged debate.

U. P. Council.

LUCKNOW, March 4.

At the meeting of the United Provinces Legislative Council to-day Mirza Muhammad Sajjad Ali Khan withdrew his resolution regarding the stoppage of professional beginning in streets and lanes.

The same member moved that the officers in camp be relieved of judicial work and that cases should always be tried at headquarters. Mr. Torter replied that the Government was in full sympathy with the objects of the mover. There could be no doubt that discomfort to litigants was the result of the present system as the member had already himself admitted. However, this was largely a financial question. The Deputy Collectors were hopelessly over worked and understaffed. There had been a proposal before the Government for a long time for large increase in the number of Deputy Collectors and this was a question which must be faced at once. The budget which would shortly be laid the Council would ask for increase of 50 Deputy Collectors. If the Council approved the proposal it would ease the position a great deal. Even then, it would be difficult to try all cases at the headquarters. Instructions had been issued in 1917 in this matter, but owing to war conditions and subsequent work they had not been put into practice very largely. He hoped that the mover would realise, however, that the Government had just now so many important projects all demanding heavy expenditure, that it was difficult to provide money for every thing at once. Most important matters must be taken in hand at once and as soon as funds permit endeavours would be made to alleviate the obvious difficulties of the litigants and the bar. The resolution was withdrawn. The Council adjourned till to-morrow.

Impressed Labour.

LUCKNOW, March 5.

At the U. P. Council to-day Mr. Thakur Jodh Singh moved that the Coolie Ular (Impressed Labour) system in vogue in Kumaun be abolished within a definite period of say one year and that it may be replaced by some such method as shall not entail any taxation on the people. The feeling of the people was, he said, very strong on this question and they were contemplating refusal to do personal labour despite consequences which they knew would inevitably follow. The resolution was carried.

The Exodus Resolution.

Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru's resolution that the annual migration to Nainital be stopped except in case of His Excellency the Governor, Members of the Executive Council, Secretaries and necessary staff and (B) that their period of stay at Nainital should not exceed three months was postponed to 12th instant.

Mohammad an Government Servants.

Mr. Muhammad Ismail Khan Bahadur moved (A) that all Mohammadan employees in courts and Government Offices be allowed leave between 1 and 2 p. m. to enable them to attend Juma Prayers and (B) that one holiday in the collectorate be extended to two days instead of one. The second part of the resolution was carried but the first was lost.

The President announced that the members would be supplied with the Government reports which they wished to see. The printed list of the reports was laid on the table. He also announced that liberal grant has been made for the Council library. The Council adjourned till 8th.

Rangoon News.

RANGOON, March 5.

At the Legislative Council meeting on the 12th March the budget statement will be presented.

On return from leave Mr. Gavin Scott, I.C.S., is re-appointed President of the Rangoon Municipality.

The fireman charged with double murder of the steamer *Bhamo* was convicted of culpable homicide under grave provocation and sentenced to transportation for life.

The Chief Court has granted leave to appeal to the Privy Council in the Parkee Fire Temple case.

The *Rangoon Times* understands that the Government is taking action to ease the situation developed by acute mining depression with the object of relieving unemployment.

Unusual interest is being exhibited in the coming Allahabad Municipal elections there being sixty one candidates for 29 seats and keen contest is expected in almost all wards except in the Civil station where Messrs O. M. Chiene and N. K. Mukerjee have been returned unopposed.

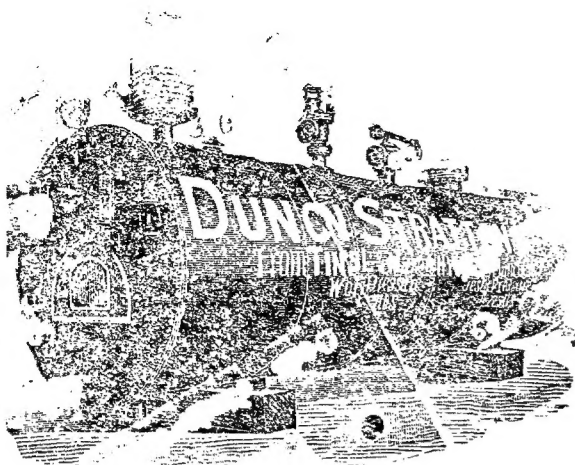
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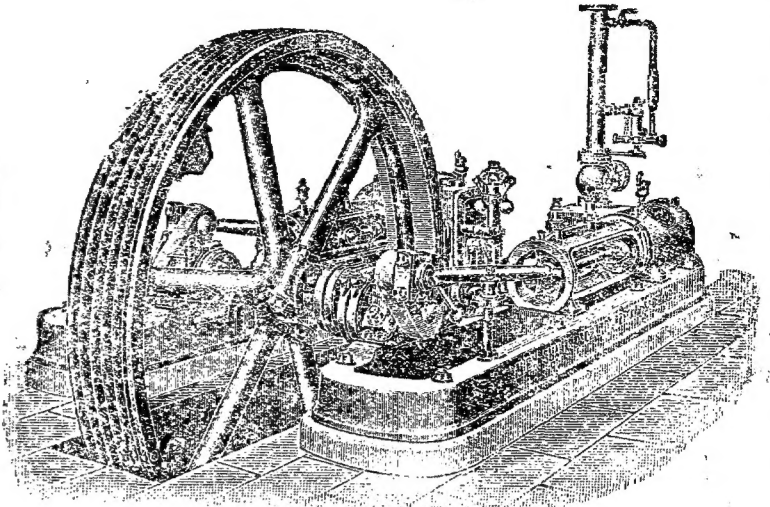
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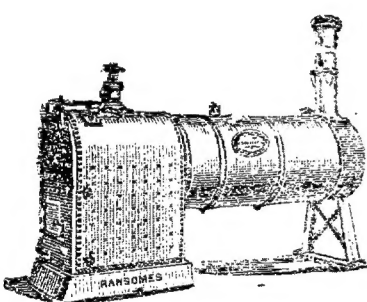
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అ 4. తెలుపు 6 అ. 16 అం.
వరకు యెండును.
స్టీమ్ పంపు (మెషిన్)
80 హాను తెలుపు
150 హాను వరకు ఉండును.



స్టీమ్ పంపు లంకా పైరు బాయిలర్లు.
పొడవు 20 అ. తెలుపు 82 అ. వరకు ఉండును.

డయామీటరు 6 అ. 16 అం. వరకు ఉండును
స్టీమ్ పంపు (మెషిన్) 100 హాను తెలుపు
250 హాను వరకు ఉండును.



లోకో మొట్టిట్యూబుల్ బాయిలర్లు.
స్టీమ్ పంపు (మెషిన్) 80 హా. తెలుపు
100 హా., 120 హా., 150 హా. వరకు ఉండును.



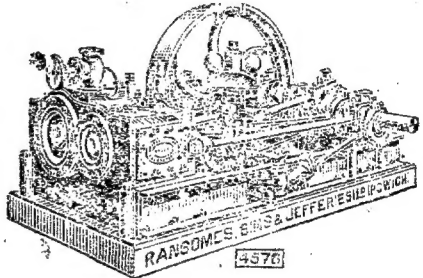
వర్టికల్ బాయిలర్లు.
స్టీమ్ పంపు (మెషిన్) 80 హాను తెలుపు
100 హాను వరకు ఉండును.

ఈ క్రింద తెలుపుబడిన వాటిని
ప్రస్తుతి చేయుచున్నాము.

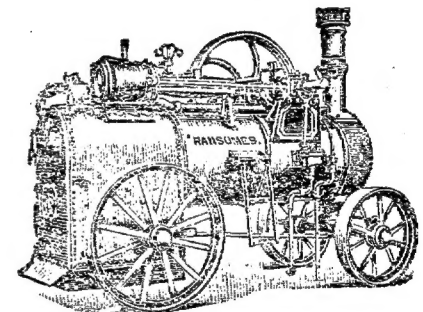
మాడి జిన్నెంగు మెషిన్, కాట్ సామా
మాడి (మెషిన్) మెషిన్ [మెషిన్]
మాడి స్పిన్సింగు మెషిన్
మాడి పీసింగు మెషిన్
అన్నిరకముల స్టీమ్ ఎంజిన్లు
అన్నిరకముల స్టీమ్ బాయిలర్లు
లోకో వ్యవర్ మొట్టిట్యూబు మెషిన్
మానేమిట్లు మెషిన్
మంచుగడ్డకేయు మెషిన్ [సామానులు]
వర్తికల్ బాయిలర్లు మెషిన్ కాటి
అన్నిరకముల కంపింగు మెషిన్లు
సాగర్లు, క్యూబిక్ సాంథ్ మెషిన్ కొరముట్లు
కెరెన్ మానేమిట్లు అయిల్ ఎంజిన్లు
ఎలక్ట్రిక్ లైటింగు (ప్లాంట్) కొరముట్లు
లేకులు వర్క్ సాఫ్ట్ కొరముట్లు
స్టీమ్ పాన్సింగు, కంపింగు, మెషిన్లు
కాటి విరక్ అండ్ కాట్ విరక్ పుష్టి.
కగయరా అన్నిరకముల సామానులు.

నైట్ బ్రెన్సెట్ కాంపౌండు
సోంమాస్టాన్ ఎంజిన్లు.

((కాట్ సామాను మెషిన్ల పోటీ తీయగలవి))
ఇంజిన్ సింగిల్ సిలిండరు ఎంజిన్లు మాడ గలవు.



హైస్పీడు కాంపౌండు ఎంజిన్లు.



బోర్ జల్ స్టీమ్ ఎంజిన్లు.
సింగిల్ సింగిల్, డబుల్ సిలిండరుగలవి.
స్టీమ్ (మెషిన్) 120 హాను గలవి.
కాంపౌండు — హై, లో, మెషిన్ సిలిండరు.
స్టీమ్ (మెషిన్) 150 హాను గలవి.

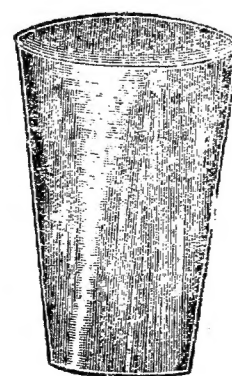
వివరములకు, ధరలకు బొంబాయిలో యుండు డన్ కన్ స్ట్రాన్ కంపెనీ కై నను లేక
కొలవాడ (కృష్ణా జిల్లా) లో యుండు ఇంగ్లీషు బ్రదర్లు ఇంపోర్టింగు కంపెనీ ప్రాప్తైటరు గారైన
మానేవల్లి బాపనయ్య గారి కైనను వ్రాయవలెను.

రెండు రత్నములు



ఇండియా లోని
తెలుపు చింత
మరియు కలా
కొట్టె (బ్రిటానియా)
ప్రతి అవున్సు 2-0-0
2 (హాం) 1-4-0
1 (హాం) 0-12-0
కాంపెర్ బుడ్డి 0-2-0
స్టీమ్ పంపు (మెషిన్) 1-3 1-0-0
తెలుపు ఖచ్చితము.
పొలు ఏకైక; కే. ఎం. పేల్,
2668 260, మై నాల్ వాల్ కోడ్డు, మద్రాసు

చొక్కపు వెండికి
పూచియివ్వబడును.



ఒక నిమిషము దయచేసి యిటుచూడుడు!

చూచినచో ఒక అందమైన లోటాను పొందగలరు.

ఈ చిత్రవత్తును సందండు సమూహాటంబురు (వెనుగ్గాను) 3కి అంగ
ళము ఎత్తువుండును. లోత్రక్క బంగారులో చక్కగా మలాము చేయ
బడినది. దీనివెల రూ 13-0-0.

పోస్టుకర్చులు ప్రత్యేకము.

నాలుగుటంబురులు ఒకేసారి తెప్పించుకొను వారికి పోస్టుకర్చులు తగలవు.

డి. యిండియన్ జ్యూవెలరీ మార్పు నగల వర్తకులు

2375 పోస్టుబాక్సు, నెం 40, బెంగళూరు సిటీ.